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THE

LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR NOVEMBER, 1811.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, *PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.*

REPORT ON THE COMMERCIAL STATE OF IRELAND.

This is a very important State paper. The Committee are aware that it does not comprise all that could be wished; but they have rightly concluded that such a Report as it was in their power to furnish would be more acceptable to the House and the Nation, than delay, though for the purpose of attaining the object more completely. It is the happiness of the British Constitution that it is always open to the redress of public grievances; and no sooner was it ascertained that the revenue of Ireland had sustained a diminution than the causes of that diminution became the subject of enquiry; and to that enquiry we owe this Report.

The readers of the PANORAMA are prepared more than the generality of their countrymen can be, to form a correct judgment on the present article. We introduced to them, in our seventh volume, page 193, an *Abstract of the Official Reports* then in existence to the year 1804: under the heads of 1. Accounts; 2. Consolidated Fund; 3. Trade and Navigation; 4. Public Expenditure; 5. Specie and Currency. With this was in some degree connected, (as we knew the sources to be official) *Tables of the Increase of Irish Commerce*, given in the same volume, p. 645, &c. To the reasonings there adduced we respectfully refer our readers; as they apply equally to the present paper.

VOL. X. [*Lit. Pan. Nov. 1811.*]

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF IRELAND.

[Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 14th June 1811.]

The Committee to whom the Accounts and Papers, relating to the Public Income and Expenditure of Ireland, were referred; and who were directed to enquire, and report to the House, what has been, during the last twenty years ended Jan. 5th, 1811, the Increase and Redemption of the Public Funded Debt of Ireland, and what was the state and amount thereof on the said day; what has been the progress of the Permanent Revenue of Ireland, during the same period, and what may be the expected future annual Produce of the Taxes now existing in that Country; what has been the total Expenditure of Ireland in each year of the same period, distinguishing the amount expended on account of the joint Expenditure of *Great Britain and Ireland*, or which may appear to be still due on that account; and what was the amount of the Unfunded Debt and Demands outstanding and unprovided for, in Ireland, Jan. 5th, 1811:—And likewise to take into their consideration, the Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of Ireland during the same period, and report the same to the House, together with their observations—

Have adopted the order of enquiry proposed by the House; and have investigated

1. THE FUNDED DEBT.
2. THE UNFUNDED DEBT.
3. THE PERMANENT REVENUE.
4. THE EXPECTED PRODUCE OF TAXES.
5. THE PROBABLE FUTURE EXPENDITURE.
6. THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

The Committee regret, that from the time required for making out the Accounts, they

thought necessary, many of which have not yet been furnished, they are under the necessity of laying their Report before the House in a very imperfect state, with respect to several of the matters referred to them: they however hope, that the Documents they have collected, or ordered to be prepared, will be found serviceable, in case the House should resume the consideration of this important subject in another Session; the expediency of doing which, at the earliest period, they beg leave to submit to its wisdom: and that even the summary view, which they are now able to present to the House, will not be found useless, as collecting, in a more concise and clearer form, information, which is scattered through a variety of detached Documents prepared at different periods.

All the Accounts are stated in *Irish Currency*, unless otherwise expressed.

Funded Debt.

At the time of the Union, the Funded Debt of Ireland consisted of £30,109,056 capital stock, bearing an interest of £1,158,371: with annuities to the amount of £129,018, [*viz.* for long terms, of £10,201; for lives, of £48,900; and for short terms, of £69,917] making together a total charge, for interest and annuities, on 1st January, 1801, of £1,287,390.

At the same period, the Sinking Fund

consisted of the annual sum of £100,000 appropriated by act of parliament in 1797;—of £211,707 being £1 per cent, on the stock created in consequence of all subsequent loans;—of £2,250 expired annuities;—and of £41,250 being the amount of interest on stock redeemed and standing in the names of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt;—making together, on the 1st January, 1801, a sinking fund of £355,207.

In 1792 the funded debt of Ireland was—the capital £1,718,240, the interest on which was £63,138; to this must be added annuities to the amount of £51,150, making together £114,288. It gradually but not slowly increased, and when the principle of compound interest was first applied to the invigoration of its sinking fund, in 1797, it was—the capital £5,825,056; interest £266,774; annuities £102,942; the total interest £551,532. At this time the *one per cent.* was called into activity; which was £111,350; the interest of the stock redeemed was £3,666; the total charge of debt was £665,133: the proportion of the acting sinking fund in the redemption of this incumbrance was 1 in 85.7. It was in the following years—ending Jan. 5,

Year.	Capital.	Redeemed.	Interest.	Annuities.	Ann. Charge & 1 per cent. fallen in.	Annuities Interest on Stock Red.	Charge of Debt.	S. Fund to Cap.
1802	£34,911,838	£1,564,637	£1,303,303	£129,018	£359,306	£2,250	£61,192	£1,793,879 78.8
1803	39,541,258	2,131,793	1,446,511	129,018	405,600	2,250	81,948	1,983,381 76.3
1804	43,019,325	2,876,176	1,551,077	135,970	440,947	2,250	108,935	2,130,245 72.7
1805	53,296,356	3,762,904	1,887,479	135,970	543,717	2,250	140,716	2,569,415 72.1
1806	58,344,690	4,839,955	2,046,729	217,220	600,981	2,250	178,561	2,867,180 68.4
1807	64,721,356	6,101,416	2,251,929	217,220	664,748	2,250	219,374	3,136,148 66.1
1808	70,647,783	7,506,957	2,439,370	217,220	723,482	2,250	263,652	3,382,324 63.8
1809	76,110,856	8,978,829	2,665,331	217,220	778,113	2,250	310,013	3,662,914 61.5
1810	81,510,856	10,579,315	2,854,331	221,278	832,861	12,546	360,539	3,921,017 58.8
1811	89,728,992	12,346,083	3,100,999	187,782	914,980	46,042	416,896	4,249,804 56.1

The Committee proceed to observe that by the articles of Union, when the debts of the two countries bore the proportion of Ireland 2 to Britain 15,

The parliament of the United Kingdom is authorised to declare, “that all future expense thenceforth to be incurred, together with the interest and charges of all joint debts contracted previous to such declaration, shall be defrayed indiscriminately by equal taxes imposed on the same articles in each country, and thenceforth from time to time, as circumstances may require, to impose and apply such taxes accordingly, subject only to such particular exemptions or abatements in Ireland, and in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as circumstances may appear from time to time to demand;” and in fact it will appear, that their respective values are now nearly arrived at such a proportion.

If the aggregate amount of the total annual charge of each country, in respect of debt and sinking fund, be valued as an annuity according to the length of the period of its continuance, on the supposition of its redemption at equal rates of interest in each country, the proportions will, at the several rates of 5, 4, and 3 per cent. be respectively as follows;

At 5 per cent. as 2 to 14.8.

At 4 per cent. as 2 to 15.

At 3 per cent. as 2 to 15.3.

and with the addition of stock created in the present session, deducting what may be redeemed by the sinking fund within the year, the proportions may be estimated to stand on the 1st of February 1812, as follows;

At 5 per cent. as 2 to 13.8.

At 4 per cent. as 2 to 13.8.

At 3 per cent. as 2 to 14.

At the market price June 1, 1811, the proportion is 2 to 14.8.

*Unfunded Debt,**At the time of the Union.*

Loan Debentures.....	£2,685
Exchequer Bills.....	4,308
Lottery Prizes.....	27,433

Provided for. Total... £34,826

Unprovided for,

Exchequer Bills.....	£1,841,600
Interest.....	94,683
Lottery Prizes.....	300,000

*Unfunded Debt,**January 5th, 1811.*

Loan Debentures.....	£2,225
Exchequer Bills.....	358
Lottery Prizes.....	26,064

Provided for. Total... £28,647

Unprovided for, Exchequer Bills at £5 per cent. £114,062, payable 25th March, 1813, Interest £5,703, per annum.

To which add whatever may be due from Ireland to Great Britain on account of joint contribution; about £1,467,929, British sterling. Irish currency, £1,590,256.

PERMANENT REVENUE:

Irish Currency.

Year.	Gross Produce.	Drawbacks, Repaym. &c.	Management.	Nett Produce into Excheq.
1802	£3,020,037	£301,615	£380,529	£2,337,900
1803	4,220,125	383,213	411,045	3,314,293
1804	3,715,710	298,768	440,661	2,789,170
1805	4,122,711	366,031	449,091	3,267,691
1806	4,193,915	267,069	451,468	3,364,136
1807	4,663,397	235,206	455,633	3,846,881
1808	5,551,669	283,463	528,663	4,417,900
1809	5,549,191	255,486	616,692	4,571,405
1810	5,416,715	211,512	788,310	4,280,603
1811	5,130,610	504,470	877,507	3,614,135

The payments made for national objects have increased during this period from £52,874 to £186,314. These payments are so much deducted from the nett receipt, at the exchequer. What the national objects are, may be seen, in our seventh volume, p. 203.

The Committee examine this revenue in its several parts; as the customs and excise; the stamps; and the post office: the result is:

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Year.	Gross Produce.		Payments from Nett Produce.	
	Customs.	Excise.	National Objects.	Into Exchequer.
1802	£1,820,265	£ 838,025	£52,874	£2,129,304
1803	2,041,613	1,805,105	36,512	3,031,040
1804	1,626,794	1,716,412	88,491	2,534,087
1805	1,883,722	1,681,610	73,207	2,838,242
1806	1,980,684	1,514,211	93,814	2,807,219
1807	1,920,359	1,980,623	121,761	3,234,936
1808	2,452,765	2,306,455	Customs 25,940	1,976,961
			Excise 178,231	1,765,466
1809	2,583,328	2,089,662	Customs 23,671	2,200,268
			Excise 214,863	1,689,455
1810	3,011,798	1,485,876	Customs 44,881	2,471,743
			Excise 123,231	1,999,461
1811	2,206,301	1,976,998	Customs 41,835	1,513,462
			Excise 141,478	1,371,808

STAMPS.

Year.	Gross Prod.	Repaym.	Management.	Exchequer.
1802	£211,432	£ 5,120	£19,801	£187,544
1803	211,427	5,884	22,684	183,116
1804	216,443	5,768	22,152	182,547
1805	394,537	7,272	27,344	342,003
1806	501,943	9,582	25,119	456,535
1807	572,127	21,281	32,336	516,941
1808	594,154	16,226	30,279	564,624
1809	660,387	23,249	53,726	577,480
1810	703,593	39,563	46,784	617,151
1811	716,740	24,775	53,050	609,826

POST OFFICE.

Year.	Gross Prod.	Repaym.	Management.	Exchequer.
1802	£102,293	£ 13,607	£ 56,882	£28,141
1803	102,518	14,073	51,935	40,676
1804	108,844	13,548	63,923	25,318
1805	118,429	15,752	63,696	42,135
1806	146,682	17,779	75,872	58,988
1807	149,857	19,278	71,662	54,574
1808	158,749	17,447	73,723	71,392
1809	180,510	17,859	81,512	68,900
1810	180,670	16,721	93,343	57,470
1811	195,531	16,692	100,947	84,000

The Committee has not been able to state the period antecedent to 1800 with equal detail; but it may afford sufficient points for comparison if we observe that, in the year 1791 the Stamps produced £48,469; and the Post Office £10,256. In 1793 Stamps produced £46,903; and Postage produced £13,823. An increase in the rates of Stamps and other additions raised this branch of the revenue in 1797

to £1,109,633, and the Post Office to £18,529.

The rates of postage have been increased in the following proportion,

	1800	1805	1810
1st Class	2d.	3d.	4d.
2d Class	3d.	4d.	5d.
3d Class	4d.	5d.	6d.
4th Class	5d.	6d.	7d.
5th Class	6d.	7d.	8d.

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It is obvious that in the two last years, and especially in the last, the Irish Revenue has not only not increased in proportion to the augmented charge of the public debt, but has fallen considerably short of its former amount; this deficiency has occurred in the departments of customs and excise.

The committee conceive it may be useful to state separately the produce of a few of the most considerable articles, *e. gr.* in the customs, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco and wine;—in the excise, malt, spirits and tobacco; *viz.*

•• Year ends January 5.

CUSTOMS.	1809.	1810.	1811.
Gross Produce.			
Spirits.....	£288,466	£718,520	£205,466
Sugar.....	642,419	603,903	450,785
Tea.....	563,698	509,946	472,009
Tobacco.....	161,048	175,598	169,487
Wine.....	336,060	365,274	309,005
	<u>£1,991,691</u>	<u>2,364,241</u>	<u>1,606,752</u>
EXCISE.			
Malt.....	358,593	408,406	348,200
Spirits.....	903,570	230,159	685,476
Tobacco....	276,588	313,286	311,727
	<u>£1,538,761</u>	<u>951,851</u>	<u>1,345,403</u>
Total...	<u>3,530,452</u>	<u>3,316,092</u>	<u>2,952,155</u>

The Committee have not sufficient means for forming a decisive judgment on the causes of this deficiency; but submit a few considerations arising out of the evidence.

The Commercial embarrassments which affected Ireland, in common with Great Britain, during a considerable part of the last year, may have occasioned a diminished importation of the leading articles; as the Irish merchants may have been apprehensive of increasing their difficulties by making fresh purchases while the consumption could be supplied from the stock already on hand. It is also stated, that the prevalence of westerly winds during the last quarter of 1810, materially impeded the arrival of importations, which have taken place since the commencement of the present year. This may account for the deficiency of the customs in the year ending Jan. 5th, 1811, compared with the preceding years; for it is to be observed, that their produce in the year ending 5 Jan. 1810, was swelled by an unusual importation of rum during the prohibition of the corn distillery, which occasioned an increase of about £450,000 above the produce of the same article on an average of the two preceding years. Deducting that increase, the gross produce of the customs in the year ending 5 Jan. 1810, will not be found to differ materially from that of the preceding years.

A second circumstance particularly deserving notice is, the failure of the excise on spirits. It does not appear that the great reduction of duty in 1810, has been attended with the expected effect of increasing the quantity brought into charge, and producing a more exact collection of the tax.

The Committee decline intimating any opinion on the propriety of this measure; on account of the great difficulty of the subject, its importance to the revenue, and to the prosperity of Ireland in various other respects.

They equally decline, for the same reason, giving any opinion on the increase in the charges of collection and management, which in the customs and excise departments amounted in 1808 to £424,060, in 1809 to £511,452, in 1810 to £648,181, and in 1811 to £723,508. This increase has been deemed necessary on account of the abolition of fees in the custom department, and the very low allowances of the inferior officers of excise, who are supposed in many instances to have been driven by their necessities to corrupt practices. They however observe, that in any department in which corrupt practices have become in any degree habitual, a most vigilant superintendence will be necessary to prevent their recurrence, although the excuse of necessity may be taken away by the most liberal allowances.

Future Produce of Taxes.

The Committee give no opinion, as it "must be extremely vague and unsatisfactory."

Expenditure.

The Committee have not yet the means of stating an account with so much exactness as to serve as the foundation of a definitive settlement between Great Britain and Ireland; but, they have been employed during several of their sittings, in discussing and settling, subject to the final judgment of Parliament, the principles by which the account ought to be regulated, with respect to certain articles as to which the sense of the act of union appeared to admit of question. They are of opinion, that payments made from consolidated fund of Ireland since the Union, to bodies corporate or Individuals, in respect of any city or borough which may have ceased to send any member or members to parliament in consequence of the Union should *not* be considered as a joint charge; that the charges of management of the revenue should be considered as joint charge; also all compensations granted to persons whose offices have been suppressed or rendered less valuable in consequence of the union, also, all payments made under the authority of 40 Geo. III. c. 51. in the proportions respectively allotted by the act of Union.

Trade and Navigation.

The official value of the Imports and Exports of Ireland have from time to time been varied; and therefore the augmentation of trade in the latter periods appear to have been greater than has really been the case: but only in a few articles of inconsiderable amount.

They beg leave, however, to call the attention of the house more particularly to a comparison of the state of the trade of Ireland at five different periods; viz. that immediately previous to the commencement of the American war, that of the close of the American war, that of the commencement of the war of the French revolution, that immediately preceding the union, and the latest of which the accounts are made up; comparing each period on an average of three years.

Official Value of the Imports of Ireland on an average of 3 years, ending 25 March.

Year.	From Gr. Brit.	Brit. Col.	Other Coun.	Total.
1777	£1,919,420	£161,058	£651,820	£2,762,298
1783	2,331,900	76,183	631,938	3,043,021
1793	2,753,969	242,995	1,168,020	4,164,985
1800	3,727,859	146,069	783,855	4,657,784
1811	5,464,951	658,071	932,192	7,055,214

Official Value of Exports: Irish Produce.

Year.	To Gr. Brit.	To Brit. Col.	Other Coun.	Total.
1777	£2,490,369	£266,530	£396,281	£3,153,181
1783	2,292,444	310,024	452,212	3,054,680
1793	4,024,815	340,678	694,546	5,060,040
1800	3,712,644	252,489	260,123	4,225,254
1811	4,868,930	275,074	381,886	5,525,606

To this must be added an export, not considerable, of foreign goods making the totals,

Year.	Total to Great Britain.	Total to British Colonies.
1777	2,494,455	287,628
1783	2,300,671	315,798
1793	4,039,581	371,145
1800	3,778,520	265,629
1811	5,159,884	304,954

Year.	Other Countries.	Total Foreign Goods.	Gen. Total of Exports.
1777	401,889	30,791	3,183,972
1783	460,976	22,766	3,077,446
1793	715,259	65,944	5,125,984
1800	306,491	125,386	4,350,640
1811	458,557	397,507	5,923,113

It is to be observed, that down to the year 1783, the trade between Ireland and that part of America now forming the United States, is included in that with the British Colonies.

The increase of the *REAL values* of Irish produce and manufactures exported, appears to have been much more considerable.

On an average of 3 years ending the 25th March 1800 (the earliest of the above-mentioned periods in which the real values have been computed) it was £6,435,049.

On a like average, ending 5 January, 1811, it was £11,607,610.

The *IMPORTS* of Ireland may be considered as almost wholly intended for her own consumption, either as materials of manufacture, or for the immediate use of the people, as the quantity of goods imported for the purpose of re-exportation, though increased of late, and particularly within the last year, has never borne any large proportion to the whole amount.

Among the materials of manufacture, your committee have selected the articles of ashes (including barilla), tanners bark, hops, salt, sheep's wool and cotton wool, yarn, and unwrought iron.

The respective quantities of those articles imported were as follows, on an average of three years:

Year.	Ashes. Cwt.	Bark. Barrels.	Hops. Cwt.
1777	72,996	184,711	14,876
1783	81,027	75,438	19,032
1793	133,721	137,097	15,285
1800	110,599	117,049	15,578
1811	146,216	124,339	26,938

Year.	Sheep's Wool. Cwt.	Cotton Wool. Cwt.	Worsted Yarn. lbs.	Cotton Yarn. lbs.
1777	301	3,830	857	8,883
1783	684	3,236	841	5,495
1793	391	15,128	1,860	276,302
1800	407	11,216	1,880	558,396
1811	254	41,846	465,057	972,036

* Other wool beside Spanish 6,550.

Year.	Salt Foreign. Bushels.	White Salt. Bushels.	Rock Salt. Tons.	Unwr. Iron. Cwt.
1777	351,208	369,832	15,429	152,978
1783	397,224	532,781	16,404	174,815
1793	235,770	269,008	19,062	224,306
1800	196,069	299,183	14,067	207,382
1811	552,183	281,733	25,938	289,037

Among the articles imported for general use, your Committee would distinguish between those consumed in food or as fuel, and those which are employed in clothing and furniture, or for other domestic purposes; and though an increase in either class must be considered as indicating a corresponding increase of property, yet the progress of the latter class of articles, excepting in so far as the internal produce or manufacture of the like articles may have diminished, much more distinctly proves an improvement in the habits, and a general extension of the comforts of the mass of the people: and, in all cases, the quantity re-exported (if any) has been deducted, in order to give a more distinct view of the consumption. In the first class, they would place sugar, spirits, tea, tobacco, wine, and coals, which, though consumed to a certain extent in the Irish manufactures, are principally imported for domestic purposes; in the latter, blankets, carpeting, drapery, haberdashery, hats, stockings, and watches.

Year.	Sug. Loaf. Cwt.	Raw Sug. Cwt.	Brandy. Gallons.	Geneva. Gallons.	Rum. Gallon.
1777	10,800	212,620	413,278	137,129	1,594,716
1783	12,088	140,662	352,891	75,587	290,465
1793	6,224	184,406	140,003	83,888	682,277
1800	8,391	217,122	9,310	2,358	185,102
1811	24,905	330,299	69,351	58,579	792,770

Year.	Tea (All sorts.) lbs.	Tobacco Tons.	Wine (All sorts.) Tons.	Coals. Tons.
1777	808,748	4,409,761	5,106	330,753
1783	1,703,855	4,261,639	4,223	227,557
1793	1,858,791	2,935,559	5,897	354,395
1800	2,773,070	7,386,282	6,232	304,613
1811	3,340,334	8,364,147	5,644	516,573

* Or omitting the last year, in which a heavy duty was imposed, and taking the average of two preceding, 6,804.

Articles not distinguished till 1794 :

Average of 3 years.	Blankets. Number.	Carpets & Carpeting. Yards.	Watches, &c. Value.
1776	1,457	56,062	£5,829
1800	14,455	58,610	3,181
1811	73,826	157,998	50,238

Average of 3 years.	New Drapery. Yards.	Old Drapery. Yards.	Haberdashery. Value.
1777	624,638	317,641	£10,509
1783	466,985	353,759	14,618
1793	468,510	792,854	26,958
1800	728,786	1,446,631	21,485
1811	1,346,593	1,578,020	118,087

Average of 3 years.	Hats. Number.	Cotton Stockings. Pair.	Hardware. Value.
1777	1,337	13,948	£45,238
1783	2,012	20,540	58,821
1793	6,703	246,780	88,781
1800	17,732	302,666	71,438
1811	89,899	443,704	238,925

While the increase of the last-mentioned articles affords a satisfactory evidence of the growing prosperity of Ireland, it affords a no less conclusive proof of the increasing importance of the Irish market to the industry of Great Britain.

The Exports of Ireland naturally divide themselves into two great classes, *the produce of the soil, and the produce of industry*; the first comprizing the various articles of grain and provisions; the second, the linen trade, woollen and spirit trade, the only Irish manufactures of which a considerable export has yet taken place.

Corn.

Average of 3 years.	Barley. Barrels.	Oats. Barrels.	Wheat. Barrels.
1777	22,406	145,790	22,702
1783	19,579	106,571	60,907
1793	23,181	642,514	122,112
1800	32,444	436,882	38,065
1811	60,604	992,377	136,443

Live Cattle.

Average of 3 years.	Bullocks. Number.	Sheep. Number.	Hogs. Number.
1777	5,915	Not disting.	1,062
1783	954		229
1793	25,434		5,901
1800	14,178	697	4,086
1811	25,880	12,426	16,007

Articles prepared from Grain.

Average of 3 years.	Flour. Cwt.	Oatmeal. Cwt.
1777	13,757	57,281
1783	85,284	23,189
1793	35,683	121,578
1800	7,971	66,583
1811	37,763	73,332

Articles prepared from Cattle.

Average of 3 years.	Bacon. Flitches.	Beef. Barrels.	Pork. Barrels.
1777	22,869	188,238	65,337
1783	2,249	186,033	101,196
1793	65,875	119,352	98,767
1800	81,592	137,260	140,816
1811	298,599	114,579	138,659

Average of 3 years.	Butter. Cwt.	Lard. Cwt.	Hides Number.	Hides Number.	Sheeps' Wool. Stone.
1777	266,910	3,621	40,373	69,542	1,600
1783	249,251	4,666	5,875	70,410	2,044
1793	310,569	4,296	1,580	63,982	2,443
1800	280,649	5,866	52	59,985	150
1811	374,547	14,919	No. 3,493 lbs. 132,303	49,379	2,463

Linen.

Average of 3 years.	Plain. Yards.	Coloured. Yards.
1777	20,140,770	
1783	18,652,424	117,281
1793	42,870,810	116,200
1800	35,880,122	219,922
1811	39,271,070	78,164

Average of 3 years.	Linen Yarn. Cwt.	Lin. & Cot. mixed. Value.	Worst Yarn Stones 14 lbs.
1777			93,375
1783			77,451
1793	20,277	£13,651	59,445
1800	16,460	10,277	7,788
1811	15,047	45,818	3,391

Average of 3 years.	New Drapery. Yards.	Old Drapery. Yards.	Spirits. Gallons.
1777	None	None	82
1783	387,175	16,320	2,201
1793	281,727	17,747	242
1800	62,517	2,033	3,357
1811	6,840	1,531	242,014

The difficulties in settling the Draw-backs to be allowed in the Spirit Trade, between Great Britain and Ireland, under the act of Union, and the prohibitions of trade, which have been occasioned thereby, have contributed materially to check the export of spirits from Ireland, in the last three years; taken on an average of three years, ending 5th Jan. 1806, it amounted to 1,057,305 gallons.

Navigation.

Ships entered inwards in Ireland, on an average of the three first years of the registry, ending

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
25 March, 1795,.....	7,617	671,069	—
5 Jan. 1805, registry more complete..	7,843	611,955	44,140
5 Jan. 1811.....	8,983	817,678	47,681

Of the above, in the two latter periods, the number of *Irish, British, and Foreign shipping*, was respectively as follows :

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Irish.....1805.....	1,322	95,529	6,021
.....1811.....	1,703	115,434	6,991
British.....1805.....	6,021	572,047	32,548
.....1811.....	6,892	635,080	35,870
Foreign.....1805.....	500	77,712	5,044
.....1811.....	387	67,163	3,916

Ships entered outwards.

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1805.....	6,826	669,728	49,042
1811.....	8,396	783,791	45,394

viz.

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Irish.....1805.....	1,236	91,465	6,501
.....1811.....	1,591	114,322	7,756
British.....1805.....	5,089	499,608	28,665
.....1811.....	6,427	602,289	30,595
Foreign.....1805.....	481	78,643	4,842
.....1811.....	378	67,145	3,709

Vessels belonging to Ireland, average of three years, ending 30 Sept. 1790, being the first three years after the establishment of the registry.

	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1790....	1,076	64,457	6,335
1800....	1,009	51,358	4,937
1810....	1,116	59,584	5,430

Vessels built and registered in Ireland.

	Ships.	Tons.
	63	2,531
1801....	20	1,285
1811....	28	1,403

Such is the view taken by the Committee of the Commercial state of Ireland. The following extracts are from the evidence adduced before the Committee.

Hugh Bell Hautenville, Esq. assigns those reasons for the late deficiency of the customs, which the Committee have reported. (*Vide p. 775.*) The following is a question addressed to him, with his answer, respecting several of the home manufactures of Ireland.

You will observe that a great increase has taken place in the importation of various articles of British manufacture into Ireland, such as blanketing, carpeting, drapery, hats, haberdashery, and watches, do you know whether any Irish manufacture of the same or the like articles has declined, and to what degree?—As there is scarcely any export from Ireland of the like articles of Irish manufac-

ture, of which a great increase has taken place in the importation from Great Britain, it may be inferred that the manufacture of such goods has not increased in Ireland, but I cannot speak with certainty as to particular manufactures, further than by a comparison of their import and export. There appears an annual increase in the import of British woollens for several years, except in 1810, when they fell off upwards of 500,000 yards, or one-third of the average import. As there was very little Irish wool exported in the three last years, it is fair to suppose that the home manufacture of the coarser species of woollens has not declined, or perhaps that it remained stationary. The increased import of hats may be accounted for, in consequence of the reduction of the duty from 2s. 6½d. the hat to 10 per cent. ad valorem, since 1st January 1801; they are now entered at a very low value, being imported in an unfinished state. With respect to haberdashery-ware, there is scarcely any such manufacture in Ireland, and I think that the increase is rather apparent than actual, because a variety of articles, previous to the Union, paid rated duties, and their values were only official, until they became chargeable with 10 per cent. according to value, from 1st January, 1801; since which period the true value became unknown. The increase in the import of watches may be owing to their being duty free since 1801, except the duty of 1s. the oz. for the quantity of plate contained therein.

The following augmentations of the rate of duty on Wines imported, shew the progress of payment on importation.

1804	French Wines.....	£ 7 0 0	} per Ton.
	Portugal Ditto.....	4 10 0	
	Rhenish Ditto.....	3 10 0	
	All others Ditto.....	3 5 6	
1805	French Wines.....	£11 19 1	} per Ton.
	Madeira Ditto.....	9 17 9	
	Rhenish, Germany and Hungary Ditto.....	22 9 4	
	Portugal and Spanish White.....	9 19 8	
	Spanish Red and Can- nary and Naples and Sicily.....	16 19 8	
	All other sorts.....	24 15 6	
1811	French, Rhenish, Germany, & Hun- gary Wines.....	£18 18 0	} per Ton.
	All other Wines.....	12 12 0	

The rate of duty on Corn spirits was from 1782 to 1796 per gallon 1s. 2d.; from that time to 1799 it was 1s. 6d.; it was then raised to 2s.; in 1805 it was raised to 2s. 6d.; in 1801 to 3s. 0½d.; in 1804 to 3s.

9½d.; in 1805 to 4s.; in 1809 to 6s., but in 1811 it was lowered to 2s. 6d. Spirits drawn from melasses experienced similar fluctuations.

It is impossible that we should communicate to our readers a complete notion of the contents of 135 folio pages; some of them containing tables full of *small* figures, and *doubly* folded. But we trust that a *fair* view of the Report, which is the evidence in abstract, will be accepted. The train of reasoning and inference adopted by the Committee, justifies that which we proposed to the Public in our seventh volume, p. 649, &c. and we feel the justification very sensibly. It places national prosperity on the solid basis of individual enjoyment. Under such circumstances the exchequer may receive one year a little more, another year a little less, but, the *accession*, after a while, will be striking. The stock on hand of many articles requires time, in which to find purchasers, in which to be dispersed, in which to be consumed; but the consumption once spread and established among the population,—can be decreased only by very extraordinary and overwhelming causes;—it will rather progressively encrease, and as families rise into life, and the number of the nation is augmented, the demand is every way likely to be augmented with it, in proportion, and even much beyond the numerical proportion of increased population.

The charges on the national receipt have drawn the attention of the Committee; and not without ample cause; and this the rather, if it be compared with the rate per cent. at which the revenue of England is collected. By turning to PANORAMA, Vol. I. p. 38, the reader will see that in the most expensive of British departments, the Customs, the rate was no more than £6. 2s. 6d. per cent. In the Excise it was £4 12s. 1d. and the Taxes cost only £3. 12s. 5d. per cent. in the year 1797, when the amount of the debt here, the nearest resembled that of Ireland. The rate is lowered since 1805, in Customs to £5 4s. 7d. Excise £3 0s. 7d. stamps £3. 5s. What particular causes enhance the expence of collection in Ireland we do not enquire; but if the difference be so great as we find it stated, within a year or two, either the poor collectors

were *greatly* underpaid, (which we fear was the case) or those who have since allowed the expences, have been too good natured, to benefit their country.

The Committee postpone a decision on this matter till they have obtained complete explanation; this we hope and trust those concerned will be fully prepared to give,—for if it becomes England to exercise economy in all departments of state; it can never misbecome Ireland to follow so excellent an example. But we mean to recommend *real* economy; not pitiful parsimony: let talents be well rewarded for services actually performed, that other talents—of which Ireland has plenty—may be induced to step forward and serve their country, with skill and vigour.

Among other considerations connected with this Report, we confess that we steadily contemplate the ratio borne by the fund for redemption of the national debt to the capital to be redeemed: it was 85. 7. it is 56. 1. The sum disposable is encreased from £111,350 to £914,980 and nothing prevents an additional capability being imparted to this fund, if such should be found necessary. Possibly an assistance in that form would be the greatest, because the most efficient, (though not immediately) that Ireland could receive: and we see no insuperable objection if a certain part of the incumbrances of the empire increases too fast, against directing an additional effort in repulsion to that increase, especially.

While, therefore, we acknowledge that a diminution of the income of Ireland to the amount of £674,382 was, and is, a highly proper subject of investigation by the Legislature, we do not perceive that any of the real enjoyments of the good people of Ireland are seriously interrupted; nor that there is any cogent occasion for our retracting expectations formerly expressed, that Ireland would long continue to encrease in wealth and prosperity; and that distant posterity would look back with honest pride on the exertions and spirit of their forefathers of the present day, on the endeavours they prolonged to preserve their country amid the tumults of an agitated world, and in conformity to that sense of duty by which their hearts were actuated and their actions guided.

An Inquiry into certain Vulgar Opinions, concerning the Catholic Inhabitants and the Antiquities of Ireland: in a Series of Letters addressed from that Island to a Protestant Gentleman in England. By Rev. J. Milner, D.D. F.S.A. &c. Third Edition, 8vo. pp. 460. Price 10s. 6d. Keating and Co. London, 1810.

DR. MILNER describing that beauty of Irish streams, the River Liffy, tells us, it is "enchantly diversified by its meandering turns, its alternate shallows and depths, its hanging woods, and its lofty banks, now smoothly shelving to the water edge, now surmounting it in bold rocks and perpendicular precipices." The same language with little variation not inaptly describes the contents of the volume, with which the reverend divine has favoured us. We desire to add to the abstract already given of the *National* concerns of Ireland, a statement, succinct but correct, of the condition, *Religious* and *Moral*, of the people which inhabit that island. Separated from the Continent of Europe by a sea broader than that which separates Britain, maintaining sentiments resting on their antiquity, rather than their purity, devoted to principles, not every where held even among fellow Catholics since the revival of knowledge, and maintaining an obstinate resistance against instructions, because complaining of oppression from the instructors,—this people presents an anomaly, in the general constitution of the United Kingdom, an exception which we should gladly see removed, and completely obliterated. In the course of our labours we have laid great stress on the influence of knowledge for this laudable purpose: Dr. M. answers, "the Irish are remarkably knowing." We have recommended learning; "they are—even the peasants—wonderfully learned," says the reverend Casuist. His letters open with demonstrations from saintly authors that Ireland was the seat of science anciently; and those will have perused Dr. M.'s volume to little purpose who deny it the character of the fortunate island of science and scientific men, in these days of turmoil and tergiversation. We have no temptation to expatiate *pro*, or *con*, on the College at Maynooth; because

we gave an abstract of the studies there pursued in our fourth volume, p. 727, and we do, most certainly, expect that the principles of loyalty to a *Protestant* government will be more explicitly taught there, and produce better fruit, than at St. Omer's. Dr. M. defends the Catholic clergy from the charge of *ignorance*: he further defends them from "that of bigotry and proselyting" He says, "they do not disturb the public peace by field preaching, or that of private families, by intruding themselves into them uninvited." He retorts the charge on the Protestant; and considers the charity schools,* &c. as institutions for *purchasing* the souls and bodies of those who are so unhappy as to be educated in them. He says,

No less than 25,000l. continue to be annually levied (in a great measure, upon the Catholics themselves), independently of the rents of immense landed estates, for purchasing the children of indigent Catholics (in as much as no protestant child can be admitted into a charter-school, unless a sufficient number of catholic children cannot be procured) and educating them in the protestant religion. In still greater violation of the laws of nature, these purchased victims are uniformly transported in covered waggons or carts, to the greatest distance possible from the residence of their parents †; the children of the

* For an account of these schools consult *Panorama*, Vol. IX. p. 1017.

† Many English readers, on meeting with this anecdote in the first edition of the present work, expressed their doubt of its truth, and supposed the writer had been imposed upon by some fraudulent reporter; so great was their abhorrence of this violation of the laws of nature! The fact, however, is so notorious in Ireland, that mothers are accustomed to frighten their children by threatening to put them into the black cart, which name they apply to these vehicles of infant transports; a thousand times more infamous than Robespierre's *Diligences de la Cayenne*. In the debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 13th of April last, perhaps in consequence of the present suggestion, the fact in question was unequivocally admitted to be true, with all its aggravating circumstances; the effect of which was, that the credit of the charter-schools was not a little shaken. Previously to that debate, and indeed soon after the institution of these schools, the author of the *History of Down*, had boasted to the public of the *wisdom* of this device of the charter-schools, in interchanging the children, so as to prevent catholic parents from knowing their own offspring.

northern provinces being conveyed to the charter-schools of the south, and those of the south to the schools in the north, in order that the parent may never have the consolation of embracing the child, lest he or she should again make a papist of it*.

These instances—they rest on the Dr.'s veracity—speak for themselves.

The official labours of the Catholic clergy are strongly depicted by Dr. M.

It is impossible, Sir, for you to form a judgment of the labours of a vigilant priest in Ireland, who has to attend, perhaps, five thousand parishioners, spread over a district of probably nine or ten miles in circumference, unless you were acquainted with all the several duties of our ministry: still you may easily conceive that the whole life of such a pastor must be devoted to them. The first of these duties is to assist the sick. Every priest must be at all times ready to wait upon each sick person in his parish, however poor and abject, and however loathsome and infectious the disorder may be, under which the patient labours. He must be ready to set off in all weathers, and at all hours, of the night as well as of the day, to administer the comforts and benefits of our religion: and it is a fact that very few Catholics die without such consolation and assistance. In a word, the people who are accustomed to call their priest by the endearing name of *father*, know and feel that they have a true father in him; one who is ready to render them every

* It was justly observed by one of our senators, in the debate above mentioned, that the feelings of the poor wretches whose children are, by various means, extorted from them, must be as keen as those of richer parents would be in similar circumstances. I have known a mother, with a child at her breast, leaving three others behind her, set off from the south of England to a remote part of Ireland, in order to recover two more children, who had been purloined from her through the misconduct of the father; and placed in a protestant charter-school. What will appear extraordinary is, that by great ingenuity and industry, she succeeded in first finding out her children, and then bringing them away with her to England.—I have heard of another woman, whose child being put into a covered cart, to be transported to a different part of Ireland, she followed it at a distance, and, when it arrived at its place of destination, she had the address to get herself hired as a servant in the house in which it was lodged, and thus to have the nursing and even the instruction of it, without the suspicion of her being its mother. Such a history is more affecting than that of the *Roman Charity*.

service in his power, temporal as well as eternal, and to face death itself in the discharge of his spiritual duties towards them.

Their people are not less active, alert, and persevering.

Speaking of them in general, and as a people, they are stricter than most others in observing the precepts of the church as to fasting, abstinence, prayer, and the sacraments; but this every Catholic must commend. Thus, no distance of place, no badness of the road or of the weather, prevents them from attending divine worship on the days prescribed; and if, as is frequently the case, there is not a roof to shelter them, whilst their worship is performed, they will stand the freezing blast and the pelting storm, till that duty is complied with. The chapels in the towns are crowded on working days, as well as upon Sundays and festivals, and the behaviour of the people, during the service, bespeaks their faith and devotion: certainly it was a subject of edification to me.

The example of our catholic traveller would not damp this zeal; — not to be too little religious, he worshipped what the Apostle calls “an accursed tree”; and acknowledges his confidence in a legend towards which, though not new to our acquaintance, we never could find a single motion of credulity, in our conscience or understanding. Had he brought a single text from the Bible enjoining conduct like this, we could, and we would, have pronounced him laudable. Speaking of the Church of Holy Cross, he says,

You will be surprised, Sir, when I tell you, that the identical portion of the true Cross, for the sake of which this splendid fane was erected, is now in the possession of my respected friend and fellow traveller; having been preserved from sacrilege in the reign of Henry VIII. by the Ormond family, and by them transmitted to the family of Kavenagh, a surviving descendant of which has deposited it with my friend*. It is by far the largest piece of the Cross I ever met with, being about three inches long, and about half an inch broad, but very thin. It is inserted in the lower shaft of an archiepiscopal cross six inches and a half in length, being made of some curious wood, and inclosed in a gilt case. Had you seen me respectfully saluting that material instrument of my redemption, you would, perhaps, have accused me of idolatry.

* I have seen authentic vouchers for these several particulars in the possession of my friend.

The "perhaps" might have been omitted, we presume; however, like an able casuist, Dr. M. justifies his practice by the veneration ("kissing") paid to the copy of Magna Charta at the British Museum, [a novelty to us!] and the respect paid to pictures of departed friends.

One of the most interesting parts of our author's progress, we find, in his account of the City of Cork: it is picturesque as well as pious.

My road from Cashel to this city led me through Cahir, Baliporeen, and Fermoy. The last mentioned town is a new creation, having started up, all at once, at the command of its proprietor, Mr. Anderson. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Blackwater River, over which a firm and elegant stone bridge is thrown. The town itself being uniformly built of neat houses of stone, overcast with a white composition, and the streets standing in parallel and perpendicular lines, being also well paved, and kept exceedingly clean, few, if any towns of the same size in England, can be compared with it in exterior beauty. With respect, however, to the face of the country in general, speaking of it as far as I have yet seen it, I cannot agree with a late able writer, that Ireland is "the fairest island in the world;" while her elder sister stands by her side. This I am sure of, that I have not yet seen in Ireland such a garden as the vale of Evesham, such hills and dales as those of Derbyshire and South Wales, nor such forest scenery as that of Windsor or the New Forest. True it is, this country appears to a disadvantage, in consequence of its relative poverty and unsettled state, which cannot but have proved unfavourable to the planting of hedges, trees, and woods; as likewise to the building of neat villages, elegant churches, and comfortable farm-houses, with other numerous ornaments and conveniences to be met with in every well inhabited part of England. I may add that, as far as I am able to judge, the soil and climate of this island, though perhaps better adapted to pasturage, are not so favourable to the growth of large timber trees and wheat corn, nor to the ripening of fruit, as those under the same parallels of latitude in our own.

As I approached, however, to the city of Cork, I found the country surprisingly improved in all these respects, till reaching the Vale of Glanmire, by what is called the lower road, I was quite enchanted with the beauties, natural and artificial, of the scenery which opened to my view; particularly with the grand expanse of water in the centre of it, skirted, as it is on each side, with verdant meadows, and enclosed by lofty hills, whose groves, on the tops of them, seem to

reach the clouds. But this view was only a foretaste of the delight which I experienced, when I beheld this sheet of water disembodying itself into the grand estuary of Cork. As my eye wandered up and down the delightful scene, surveying by turns the majestic tide, covered with ships and boats, moving in various directions; the aspiring hills and rocks, crowned with elegant villas and plantations; and the magnificent city itself, with the back ground of vast mountains; I concluded in my mind, that neither the Severn at Chepstow, nor the sea at Southampton, were to be compared with it.

The renowned emporium of Cork owes its foundation to St. Finbar, its first bishop, and his disciple St. Nesson; who, about the end of the sixth century, established a school there, which soon became exceedingly celebrated and numerous. By this means a hollow marsh, as the name Cork implies*, soon grew up to be a bishop's see, and a flourishing city. It is still remarkable for the numerous well regulated schools it contains, for instructing the youth of both sexes, especially the poor, in the several branches of literature proper for them, and chiefly in the religious doctrine and morality originally taught here by St. Finbar. Indeed, no pains are spared for this purpose, by the bishops and priests in every part of Ireland which I have visited; and I confidently assert, that a more glaring and calumnious falsehood never was published against any set of men, than that which is constantly propagated in England, against the Irish Catholic Clergy, that they keep the lower order of the people uninstructed, in order to attach it more firmly to themselves and their religion, under an idea that ignorance is the mother of devotion.

This very morning, Sir, I have visited a catholic school, formed upon Mr. Lancaster's plan, for the education of poor boys; and I could not but admire the method by which two hundred children are taught to read, write, and cast accounts, together with their christian duty, under one master, and that in less time, than a tenth part of their number could acquire equal learning by the ordinary method. A large school is now preparing for this establishment, when the 200 boys will be augmented to 600. There are other schools in the city, at which from 600 to 700 poor catholic boys are educated, by means of a subscription amongst the bishops, clergy, gentry, and opulent tradesmen of their communion. In other parts of Ireland, where there are few or no Catholics of these descriptions, I found that the poor-schools were supported by the pence and half-pence collected, for this purpose, every week by the parish priest.

* Corcach.

For the education of poor girls, there are two houses in different parts of the city, of the institute founded by my respectable friend, called the Presentation; in each of which there are seven or eight mistresses, who educate gratis as many hundreds of poor children in constant succession. For the nature of the institute requires, that its members should receive no gratuity whatsoever for their trouble, but should devote themselves during life, to the instruction of poor children, from pure motives of charity and religion. There are already five other houses of this new institute; one at Kilkenny, another at Killarney, a third at Waterford, and two in Dublin. Besides these, there are other establishments for the education of poor girls at Tullow, Thurles, Drogheda, and in most parts of Ireland; differing in certain respects from the above-mentioned institute, but all having the same meritorious object in view, the gratuitous instruction of poor female children. The members of some of the latest institutes, engage in them for a twelve-month, others for their lives. I found also, in different towns and cities, small communities of single men, of a pious and charitable disposition, who have devoted themselves, but without any permanent engagement, to religious exercises and the education of poor boys; many hundreds of whom they have constantly in a course of religious, moral, and useful instruction. Some of these good men are possessed of considerable property, which they devote to the same laudable object as they do their persons. I have met with other classes of these associated schoolmasters, who, being otherwise unprovided with the means of supporting themselves, are accustomed to make shoes, or exercise some other handicraft in extra hours, in order to gain just so much as is necessary for their maintenance, while their principal employment is the charitable instruction of poor boys.

Besides the two communities of the Presentation, mentioned above, there is also a convent, as it is called, of the Ursuline ladies; an institute which has been long celebrated all over the continent for its method and success in giving a moral, religious, and genteel education to young females of the higher class. The ladies of Cork have at present, about sixty children of that description under their care, whom they instruct in the ornamental as well as the religious branches of education. To accomplish the principal objects they have in view, they conceive it to be as essentially necessary to keep their scholars from the knowledge of some things, as it is to communicate to them information concerning others. In two points they are, with just reason, inexorably rigid; they never permit a novel to enter within their walls, and they never suffer a scholar to go out of

them, in order to be present at a theatrical representation. In fact, of what use would their lessons of filial duty, domestic retiredness, the dread of sin, and the love of God, be to the mind of a pupil, who should behold all such virtues held up to contempt in those ensnaring publications of the circulating libraries, and those still more fascinating amusements of the theatre. For when does the grave parent appear upon the stage, but in quality of a jealous and avaricious tyrant, who is the enemy of his off-pring's happiness? For what end is the serious moralist or Christian introduced there, except to detect him in vice, and expose him as a hypocrite? On the other hand, is there a character of either sex, brought forward to engage the admiration and affection of the spectators, who is not a model of the fashionable vices of the age, (being precisely those which young people ought to be chiefly aimed against) its dissipation, its prodigality, and its irreligion? In vain, Sir, will you attempt to correct the deleterious effects of this subtle poison, by mingling some moral lessons in the cup of vice. The virtues you recommend to us are those which, in this age and country, we are not strongly tempted to violate. On the other hand, the vices which you hold out to our hatred, are such as we before-hand held in abhorrence. In spite of what dramatists and rhyming moralists say, my experience tells me, that the real reformation of my disorderly passions is a work of seriousness and pain, not of amusement and pleasure. In vain do you remind me, that the stage has of late years been chastened, and that the indecencies, which sullied the drama fifty or sixty years ago, are now banished from it. Supposing this were true to the extent you wish me to understand; supposing there were nothing in the plot, nothing in the words, nothing in the dresses, nothing in the dances, nothing in the company, either within the doors or without the doors of the theatres, to excite one particular passion, the most difficult of all others to curb and repress, (but, alas! how far are these suppositions from the truth in each of the instances!) yet, remember, Sir, there are other passions congenial to the human breast, which it is equally our duty to fight against, as against the one alluded to. In a word, Sir, the morality of the theatre is directly the reverse of the morality of the gospel, and in many respects, even of the natural law; and I hereby warn you, Sir, never to complain to me of your children, should they turn out undutiful, or otherwise immoral, if you permit them to frequent the playhouse, or even the circulating library.

"Provoke one another, to love and to good works," says an apostle: we encourage whatever provocation can be

drawn from this letter, by either Catholic or Protestant. We pronounce these institutions noble; greatly may they prosper, and extensively may their benefits be felt: in *this* emulation, *this* rivalry, we should glory in excess, were excess possible; while at the same time we would ardently urge the precept "as brethren love."

After this long extract we can find room for only one more.

If you wish to know the causes of the great population of this island, you will find them to be such as do honour to its poor inhabitants: their chastity and their abstemiousness. It is agreed amongst political and moral writers, that monogamy, or the marriage of one man with one woman, and that indissolubly contracted, as the laws of the Catholic Church require, is the great source of population; and that libertinism, polygamy, and divorce, are highly injurious to it. Now it has been stated, that the poor Irish, both men and women, are remarkable for their chastity. They marry young, and their religion takes away one of the chief incentives to infidelity, by teaching them, that even this infidelity in either party, would not justify a second marriage whilst the other is living. On the other hand, the poor cottager is not afraid of being able to support himself and his family, whilst he and they are content to live upon potatoes and milk. Is it true, he must pay a high rent for the garden in which he is to grow these potatoes, not less than five pounds per acre, and an exorbitant tax to the tythe-proctor, which I have seen estimated, when every thing is considered, at one fifth of the whole value of the crop. Still he hopes to meet these expenses by the daily shillings which he is to earn by his labour, and the sale of a pig, which he will feed with the parings of his potatoes. And yet there are writers now-a-days (they must be actuated by pure malice against the Irish, and a wish to starve them) who advise the landlord to deprive the poor of the food which they have, potatoes, and to oblige them to use the food which they have not, and cannot get, wheaten bread.

Never shall it be said of us that we were "actuated by malice against" any portion of our fellow countrymen: never will we deliver over to Satan, and hell-fire, or faggot-fire, any, because their creed is inferior to our own. But, shall we not meet in return with that candour which we willingly exercise? Never shall we vindicate, violence done to conscience, whether in a soldier who is forced to attend a form of worship he abominates; or in a tenant turned out of his

farm because a catholic.—[We scarcely know how to credit Dr. M.'s assertion that for this cause solely 200 tenants were ejected by one landlord.] Never shall we approve the violation of historic faith to support a partial hypothesis; and we promise to believe the existence of Saint Patrick, and fifty saints in his train to boot, if it may gratify Dr. Milner:—but, we strongly protest against his attributing criminal motives to professors of piety not of his own church;—against his opposition to the circulation of the Bible, among all classes and without reserve—against his arguments drawn from doctors and schoolmen, when the subject required proofs from holy-writ—against his depreciation of the human understanding, as if it could not distinguish black from white without the sanction of a priest—and against, that perpetual reference to former offences, which it seems to have been a principal object of his book to keep *unburied*. Does he admit any misconduct in a catholic—priest, prince, or people? Not one. The universal crime of former times, we mean persecution, was learned by the Protestants from Catholics: the Inquisition is not totally extinct, even now; the power of the sword it is still affirmed, implies the duty of defending the sheep-cote from wolves by cutting them off—and the domestic bias of catholics is not too powerful towards charity and communion with *heretics*; or Dr. Milner's work forms an exception, to be placed in the *Index Expurgatorius* of the *only* true church. The Dr. takes ideas from "the *vulgar* English," and thinks them worth confuting: but forgets the prejudices of the *vulgar* Irish; or rather as they have been called the *wild* Irish:—who, he reminds us, it was sworn had "tails growing from their bodies, a quarter of a yard long;" and therefore were allied "to the *Orang Outang*," (or *Simia* species). He *fires off* a sarcastic squib, too, at poor Johanna Southcote, and her followers, including "some of the learned clergy of the establishment:" he deems her "sealed tokens" dear at a *shilling*!—All this may be well enough as *facetia*; but not as argument: or why overlook those still greater fools St. Bridget, or St. Teresa;—with the thousands of misled devotees, who have aspired to imitate them in Catholic countries?—to which might be added a long &c. &c. &c.

Sketches of History, Politics, and Manners, taken in Dublin, and the North of Ireland, in the Autumn of 1810, 8vo. pp. 294. Price 8s. Cradock and Joy, London, 1811.

THIS jolly dog of a traveller differs from Dr. Milner, by profession, more by character, and still more by his views of the people of Ireland. His ebriety repeatedly put the endurance of even Irish ladies to the test: though temperance in the use of strong liquors is fairly erased by Dr. M. himself from among the virtues of Irish men. He knows when he is in good quarters, and he praises Irish hospitality, of which he found much: it deserves praise. He frequents the theatre, and is fond of it, but censures some disgusting scenes attending it. He cuts a joke, too, at the Methodists; yet frankly owns that their labours are a benefit; and that to dread the future evils which may attend the spread of Methodist principles, "appears to him, as unwise as not to eat our dinner to-day, because we may be hungry to-morrow." He adds severe remarks on the clergy of the established church; which he says, "doze and yawn over sober reason and cold morality, to heedless auditories and thin congregations." He condemns—so do we—the barbarities of the English to "suppliant, subdued, and undefended bosoms:" he insists that "the Irish and English have mutually much to forgive each other—each party condemns the conduct of the other, and a dispassionate man will find enough to condemn in the conduct of both." This sentiment, we approve; and he who recommends forgiveness shall find forbearance.

Ramblers on foot, are more likely to acquire a knowledge of the character of a people than travellers in post chaises; and as that knowledge is our object at present, we shall direct our attention to such parts of these wanderings in Ireland as may contribute to our purpose.

Lords and gentlemen, officers, military and medical, players, too, now-a-days, see enough of the world to wear off that distinct impression of national character, which marks the genuine Irishman: we therefore prefer to take a turn or two among the tradesmen, the yeomanry and

the peasantry. If our anticipations be correct, our readers will thank us for this information before the winter is over, though the length of our article may seem to demand an apology.

We first transcribe our author's portrait of a Dublin shopkeeper.

Luxury has made as great progress among people in business here, as in any other place I ever visited.—A shop-keeper gives splendid entertainments, and his wife elegant routs, in which her own manner and appearance, that of the females she invites, and the costliness and embellishments of her furniture, would bear comparison with persons of a much higher rank; nor does her husband acquit himself with less propriety at the foot of his table, or in the drawing-room. In this respect the Dublin shop-keeper has infinite advantage over the London one—in morals he is not, I believe, inferior, but in manners decidedly superior; he is cheerful and easy, frank, and unembarrassed—in conversation he is lively and pleasing—he may not have much to say, but the manner is excellent; his ideas, from the nature of his profession, are not numerous; but, like the goods in his shop, he possesses the art of shewing them off to advantage. The universal prevalence of good breeding, among all descriptions of respectable people in Dublin, must strike the most unobservant spectator...

Vanity seems the prominent feature of every inhabitant of Dublin—he is vain of himself, vain of his city, of its beauty, of the splendour of its public buildings, and of its vast superiority over London, in this respect. Doubtless, he is deserving of praise, which he would get more readily, if he did not demand it so imperiously;—the difference between a citizen of London and Dublin seems to be this—the latter is vain, and the former is proud;—he has a lofty opinion of his country and himself; he never dreams that this can be disputed; and, satisfied with it himself, is indifferent even if it should: the latter is not so assured of a ready acquiescence to his claims, either for his city or himself; perhaps he is not so well assured of them himself; nor if he was, could he exist so well on his resources. His advantages, and superiority, must be reflected from the eyes, the tongue, and consideration of others, to make them truly valuable to himself.....

Hospitality, however, compared to what it was in former times, is much on the decline:—writers like me, who cheerfully eat their dinners, and allow them no credit for giving them, may have some share in this,—but the increasing pressure of the times, which makes it every year more difficult to support a family, is probably the great reason:—along with this, hospitality is seldom

to be met in excess in any town, when it comes to a certain magnitude, or in any community, at a certain point of civilization. But if hospitality has diminished, charity remains; were the faults of the inhabitant of Dublin ten times greater than I have described his foibles, he has charity enough to cover them all; his foibles he has in common with others, his charity is peculiarly his own. I know of no spot in existence, of the size of the city of Dublin, where there is such unbounded munificence.

But though this "increasing pressure of the times" may be felt, the writer insists that it is much more feared than felt. He tells us in another part of his volume:

Distress was not apparent to me; on the contrary, the general aspect of Dublin appeared much improved since I had seen it last. There was less splendour, perhaps, less frequency of routs, and less brilliancy of equipage. I do not know that this is an evil.—But there was less of that hideous contrast of disgusting rags, and squalid misery, which pained the eye before.—This I am sure is a good. The lower classes were cleaner and better clad, more decorous in their manners, and whether it was fancy or not, I thought they had acquired something of an English accent. At every table to which I was invited I saw nothing but abundance;—a dinner, given to a large company by a reputable merchant, was a most sumptuous one:—an epicure could have desired nothing either in food or wine beyond it.—Our entertainer was a mighty well-spoken man;—at least he thought so himself, and a party is always of the same opinion with a man who gives good dinners. After the ladies were withdrawn, he drew a most eloquent picture of the *misery of the times; stagnation of trade, and universal bankruptcy*: in a short time, he said with a sigh, *we shouldn't have a shoe to our foot, or a bit of bread to put into our mouths.* "They must be different times from the present, then," said I, "glancing my eye on the decanters, with which the table was covered." My remark did not interrupt the flow of his observations;—he became more eloquent, and more pathetic; and one large, elderly gentleman, who, I suspect, was little accustomed to starvation, looked as if he was going to cry. Sorrow is always dry, and we swallowed such large bumpers of claret, that when we joined the ladies, we had all the visages of Benedictines. I was seated beside a very elegant young woman; that was no novelty; all the young women I met with in Dublin were so;—she was very chatty; that was still less so; all the women I ever met with, whether old or young, were so. I

felt my situation rather awkward;—she costed me immediately, and it was with great difficulty I could answer her: that which made my host eloquent, made me silent.—I was tongue tied, or rather wine bound:—not that I wanted ideas, but they were so confused.—We managed better, however, than could have been expected;—the young lady spoke with such vivacity, that it was quite a treat to hear her; particularly after the dismal ditty I had just been listening to. She had been only a month in Dublin, and found it so charming—walking, and paying visits every morning, and every night at some party or other. She was not like the good man of the house;—she had no fears of being ruined. She described the beauty of the Rotunda gardens, where she had been a few nights before, in the glowing colours of enthusiastic and undisappointed youth.

If we quit the city for the country, the accommodations, for travellers at least, are greatly improved, says our author.

Some years ago, the inferiority of Ireland to England was in nothing more remarkable than in the state of her Inns; they were wretched and miserable hog-styes, rather than the habitations of men; they had abundance of meat and drink, it is true; but filthy and disgusting, it was the abundance of a shamble, or a distillery:—a great alteration has taken place in this respect, partly from the increase of civilization, partly, as in the present instance, from the exertions of the gentlemen who had towns on their estates.

Good Inns were therefore built, and the management of them intrusted to discreet and sober men.—It is but justice to their labours to say, that they have in general produced very beneficial effects.—Irish Inns, as far as I have seen, are now only second to English ones—in some respects not second.

Enquiry as to the condition and mode of life of the substantial farmers, the author answers by the following narrative.

The house where we were going was surrounded by trees, and looked very well at a distance; like many men and women, however, it did not improve upon nearer acquaintance:—we drove up to the door, and stepping incautiously out, I was half way up my leg in a large puddle of dirty water, which stagnated at the very threshold—my nankeen pantaloons, and white stockings, were little improved by the immersion. "Evil betide me, (said my conductor) not to tell you to step on the board."—On looking down, I found there was a board, on which, as on a bridge, I entered the house. "You must be fond of water indeed, (said I) to keep a

lake in front of your house; one should think you had enough of them in the neighbourhood; but I would recommend a boat to you, instead of that Alpine bridge, made of a single plank; your visitors would pass over in greater security." Never mind the water, my honey, (said he) take a drop of the crator to keep it out of your stomach, and I warrant you it will do you no harm;—my servants are so busy, so busy, but if you happen to come this way about Christmas, you shall have a hearty welcome, and dry footing into the bargain.—As most farm-houses in the north of Ireland are, similar in construction to the one I was now in, I shall describe it exactly:—It was two stories high, white-washed, and thatched;—on entering the hall, I found likewise the kitchen, where a large fire was blazing—on the right hand was the parlour, off which there was a small bed-room; the apartments above corresponded in size to these, but were mere lumber rooms;—they resembled the worst half of Noah's ark; they were a receptacle for all unclean things. . . . After some time spent in conversation, the husband observed to his fair spouse, it was time to give orders about dinner.—"Then it will be some time before it is ready," (said I).—"Oh, not more than half an hour, (she replied;) the goose will be put on the spit in an instant."—It was too true, the goose had to be put on the spit; but there was much preliminary matter before *he* could be brought that length,—*he* had to be drawn, and skewered, and plucked;—*he* had to be killed, for *he* was actually, at that instant, sailing like a stately swan on the pond, where I had so unfortunately made shipwreck.

This paragraph certainly decides the question, if any be asked, as to the native land of the writer. The character of his host is that of a violent Orangeman, who gives as a toast "to hell with them all for ever"—the burden of a *flaming Orange* song, which retorts on the "papists" the *ex cathedra* adjudication of Protestants to the infernal regions. Our traveller found United Irishmen, and United Irishwomen too, at least equally furious. A much more agreeable rencontre, depicts the frankness of the native Irish: *this* is the metal we should like to work upon.

Our pedestrian walking, as his road led him, through a turf bog, was overwhelmed by a torrent of rain. He justly observes that "a turf bog, never stands in need of rain;"—he therefore "stept into a cabin, which by *good luck*," was on the road side; though nearly hid from view by a large dunghill.

Stooping very low at the threshold I got into the house.—"I am come," I said, "to seek some shelter till the rain is over."—"And why not? and *tin* thousand welcomes into the bargain;" said the man, of the house, starting up;—"Shusy, draw his honour a creepy," (a small stool.)—I knew now I was the guest of a catholic.—The dunghill was suspicious:—your *honour*, was decisive. A Protestant never gives this appellation lightly.—a presbyterian never gives it at all.—The cabin consisted of a kitchen, and room off it.—It was not cleanly certainly, —nor was it squalidly dirty: there was a good turf fire blazing on the hearth, and several noggins, porringers, and a few plates were on the dresser.—Stools in abundance, likewise, and one chair. The latter was crazy, however, and seemed an article of state, rather than utility.—Yet this was the habitation of a peasant of the lowest order. The man's name was Mc Laughlin. He was smoking when I entered; after wiping the pipe, he civilly offered it to me, and on my declining it, handed it to his wife. I asked for a drink of water: "Shusy," said he, "hand the gentleman a noggin of milk." "I wish," said the poor woman, as she brought it to me, it was butter, for your sake.—"These mountains of yours," said I, "are very dreary and solitary; many a robbery has been committed in them, I dare say." "Many a one I *trou*," said he, "but not just of young days: (he meant lately) I have heard my father tell many a long story of what happened, when he was a boy." There was a torpor and listlessness about this poor creature, not unusual among Irish peasants. It is not laziness, however, in the common acceptance of the word; it is melancholy, it is hopelessness, it is despondency.—It is a singular recollection of ancient sufferings and humiliations.

This is nature. This traveller met with no peasants who conversed in Latin, or were deeply read in metaphysics: no profusion of piety: no ostentation of religion. The manners of this class are gradually becoming more peaceable; they will in time, allow their fellow-men to differ from them in opinion, without hating them in their souls; they will forget former provocations, and remit heart-burnings and grudgings—unless some who should know better, contrive to keep alive remembrances, which all who partake the "milk of human kindness" will wish were deeply buried under both Ossa and Pelion. We conclude with an account of an Irish fair:—it conveys no greater idea of oppression benumbing the lower orders in the country than the

well-spread table of a Dublin shopkeeper did of famine emaciating the citizens of the metropolis.

Palmerston is a small village of a mean appearance, which, however, is amply compensated by the beauty of the surrounding scenery; the fair is held in the town, and some surrounding fields. The people on the ground were mostly of the lower class; yet the tents were laid out with a neatness, and even elegance, that bespoke the expectation of better company: long tables, covered with cloths, of the most perfect whiteness, and plates, knives, and forks, laid out with all the regularity of a tavern. Beef, ham, and fowls were exposed in a little larder in front; wine and spirits, in goodly decanters, were ranged by their side. We saw *pas de deux* and *de trois* innumerable; not done with the grace of Vestris or Angiolini perhaps, but to the full with as much spirit.

The men and women in general were decently dressed; the women in stuff and flowered cotton gowns, with ribbands and mob caps: They almost universally wore white thread stockings: when a poor Irish woman wears shoes and stockings, she is always dressed; worsted ones, therefore, are seldom used.—The men wore coarse coats of a blue or brown colour; several danced in great coats of grey cloth or frize; though the weather was unusually warm, they did not seem inconvenienced either by them or the exercise they were taking.—The lower Irish are spare and thin—they are generally dark complexioned, with black hair, and often with thick bushy eye-brows; this gives an expression of countenance very different from that of an English peasant.—There is an air of vivacity and restlessness, of intelligence and, perhaps, of mischief in the former, totally unlike the fat, contented ignorance of the latter—though not more so than his harsh and disagreeable tones in speaking, to the soft and musical ones of a London accent.

The custom of fighting, is not near so universal as it was—it is now pretty much confined to single combats with the fist, and does not, as formerly, involve the whole field in a general battle with Shillalahs, made of their native oak; which, in an Irishman's hand, is not a very gentle weapon, and has no pretensions to one property of a joke—namely, breaking no bones. I am told in proportion as the influence of Mars has diminished, *Venus has become the favourite divinity*.

These extracts, while they answer our purpose, perhaps, better than we might have been able to select from travellers of a higher class, are favourable to the author. Had we given him advice before publication he would have suppressed some things,

VOL. X. [Lit. Pan. Nov. 1811.]

his enlargement on which will prove but little recommendation to his work. Yet he presents some features of the Irish, which though rather coarsely coloured, are correct in their outline, especially in reference to party, which Ireland ought unremittingly to dread as its bane.

Plantes Equinoxiales, &c. Equinoxial

Plants found in Mexico, in the Island of Cuba, in the Provinces of the Caraccas, Cremona, and New Barcelona, in the Andes of New Grenada, Quito, and Peru, on the Borders of the Rio-Negro, the Orenoko, and the River of the Amazons: by Alexander Humboldt and Aimé Bonpland. 2 vols. large folio. Paris, sold by F. Schoell.

Or this work there have appeared thirteen numbers: the second volume will be finished in the course of the present year. It forms the sixth part of the Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland.

The attempt to associate productions which Nature has distributed to different climates, and separated by immense intervals, evinces the powers of the human mind, the perseverance of intellect in scientific research, the extent of genius, with that boldness of conception which contemplates the arrangement of subjects, surprising by diversity, by qualities, and by numbers. The difficulties of these undertakings are generally acknowledged, and therefore to enlarge on them is not necessary. During two centuries, travels for the purpose of enlarging our acquaintance with the treasures of Nature have increased in frequency; and even the governors of great nations have partaken in the desire to promote the interest of science, and have anticipated national glory, from the results of their enterprises. This presents a character of civilization peculiar to modern times; for antiquity has scarcely any thing of the kind to urge in competition. Among these philosophical expeditions, that of Baron Humboldt, performed at his own expence, in company with his friend M. Bonpland, unites all suffrages in its favour: it is entitled to challenge the first place in point of consequence, and of new articles brought to our knowledge, Sundry sciences have already profited by the communications of our learned tra-

vellers : the present work contains a part of those obligations under which we are laid by so considerable an addition to our stores derived from the vegetable kingdom.

The countries which have been examined by these travellers, were always, indeed, esteemed too interesting by botanists to be wholly neglected by them ; but a kind of fatality has constantly prevented the Science from deriving those advantages which it had a right to expect from their labours.

In vain was the liberality of the court of Madrid exerted in favour of such undertakings ; the collections of Hernandez in Mexico, where he was supported by Philip II. were, after many vicissitudes, but very imperfectly published. Loeffling, sent by Ferdinand VI. died almost on his arrival in America. The botanical expeditions, the costs of which were generously defrayed by Charles III., to Mexico, to Peru, to Santa Fé, produced but a small addition to knowledge, as indeed but a small part of their discoveries were communicated to the world ; and the present state of things, both in Spain, and in Spanish America, precludes all hope of speedily deriving benefits of any kind from preceding efforts. It is therefore highly favourable to Botany that these gentlemen, Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland, have visited, not only those countries to which others had preceded them, but also regions and provinces never penetrated by any botanist ; such as New Andalusia, the banks of the Orenoko, of the Rio-Negro, and of the River of the Amazons. During six years, surrounded by dangers, and suffering uncommon privations, they have herborized in those distant climes, impelled by the determination to import into Europe one of the most ample collections ever made by botanists.

This work, composed by M. Bonpland, describes a part of the vegetable riches accumulated by our travellers : the remainder will appear in a separate work in octavo [*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum*], without figures, as it would be impossible to communicate to the public the immense number of new plants obtained in this expedition, if all were to be published with the same magnificence as is exhibited in the present volumes.

We here find five hundred plants, all interesting to botanists ; some by their use in domestic economy, others by their natural qualities, or by their affinity to families which they either elucidate or complete. Among them may be remarked the only palm tree which avoids heat, and grows on the tops of mountains covered with snow : (*Ceroxylon Andicola*). It raises its majestic stem to the height of a hundred and twenty feet, and is crowned with leaves of seven yards in length : its stem is covered with a thin coat of a substance similar to wax ; and the inhabitants of the country where it grows employ this substance to yield them light. The *Symplocos Alstonia*, an infusion of which is found a powerful preventative of intermitting fevers, (diseases almost inevitable between the tropics). by those who are exposed to the rains, and to alternations of heats and chills. The *Bertolletia*, a gigantic tree, the fruit of which is an article of commerce in America, and even in Europe, in the markets of Lisbon and London. The *Matsia*, another majestic tree, of the family of the Malvaceæ, the fruit of which is large, and in flavour resembling our apricots. New and useful species of *Cacao* and *Quinquina*. The *Culcitium*, a new genus of corymbiferous plants, of which the branches, the leaves, and the tufts, are used to make beds. The *Espeletia*, another genus of the same family, which yields a resin in great abundance, useful in the arts. To these must be added, a beautiful species of myrtle, (*Myrtus Microphylla*), which grows in a temperature favourable to the hope that it may eventually embellish the gardens of Europe. The *Jucus Humboldtii*, which grows at the bottom of the waters, far from the influence of light ; the beautiful green of this vegetable proves that light is not necessary to perfect or to fix that principle, which imparts this charming verdure. A great number of remarkable oaks, which grow in the high regions between the tropics ; some of them yield very useful woods, &c.

The descriptions composed by M. Bonpland are clear, sufficiently copious without being over minute, and almost always followed by observations relative to the history of each plant, and especially to their resemblances, or differences, to, or from, other plants already known.

The specific characters are generally well selected; nor are any varieties of species raised to the rank of new species; a defect from which the best works on botany are not altogether free. The same discernment prevails in the formation of new species. Some of them seem likely to preserve their relation, whatever revolutions may disarrange the present botanic system: others may be found useful as groups; though perhaps hereafter to be separated by better knowledge.

M. Humboldt bears a most honourable testimony to the assiduity and perseverance of his friend M. Bonpland: the passage is too pleasing to be omitted.

Although the equinoxial plants (says M. H. in his preface) as all the labours of the expedition, pass under the joint names of M. Bonpland and myself, we are far from an equal participation in this work. M. B. has not only arranged them according to our manuscripts; but his alone is the greater part of the botanical labour. United by the bonds of most cordial attachment we have shared the sufferings and dangers of this undertaking: we have herborized together during more than six years; the plants have been gathered by us both; and notwithstanding the astronomical labours, and the geological researches to which I devoted myself, I delineated a great number of them on the spot; but barely one ninth part has been described by me. It was M. B. who with the greatest devotedness, amidst the fatigues of this painful journey, and often at the loss of his natural rest, prepared and dried—himself alone—nearly sixty thousand specimens of plants. The small size of the boats in which we were confined during whole months, the burning climate of those regions, the swarms of venomous insects, the humidity of the air, in consequence of incessant rains, the want of paper, often felt notwithstanding every precaution, are obstacles which can be estimated only by those who have been in similar situations. If my enterprize shall one day be considered as interesting to the progress of botany, that success will properly be attributed almost entirely to the active zeal of M. Bonpland:—the greater is my sense of the acknowledgment due to his exertions, the greater is the pleasure I take in rendering him that justice which is his due.

The public will render equal justice and with equal pleasure to M. Humboldt, for this frank avowal of his obligations to M. Bonpland, in this honourable instance of friendship, justice, and modesty.

Romance, a Poetical Capriccio. 4to. Pp. 40. Price 3s. 6d. Setchell, London, 1811.

We do not like the beginning of this poem; an invocation to sleep benumbs our powers,

Obedient to his nod;
Heavy head on breast reclining,
Eyes in drowsy languor pining,
Shew the influence of the god.

A delightful condition this, for reviewers!—yet is it the author's own fault. Had he kept this drowsy fit off us till the end of his poem, we might have perused it while broad awake. It is nevertheless true, that

In sleep we pierce the veil of time;
In dreams we rove from clime to clime;
For Bards are privileged to see
Dim visions of futurity:

why so they are; but they cannot always describe those dreams as they see them: and whether they issue from the gate of ivory, or the gate of horn, the public little knows, and less cares. The author has hit on an excellent subject: but his reading is not sufficiently extensive to treat it with justice; and his powers call up no distinct ideas of eminent romance-characters. He might have taken a lesson from Don Quixote, to advantage: or he might have consulted Amadis de Gaul, the Confessio Amantis, Sir Tristrem, Sir Lancelot du Lac, or Morte d'Arthur, with the Round Table of Knights; Sir Rowland and Sir Oliver:

Or called up him that left half told,
The story of Cambuscan bold,
Of Camball, and of Algarsife,
And who had Canace to wife,
That own'd the virtuous ring and glass,
And of the wondrous horse of brass,
On which the Tartan King did ride—

There is, however, some imagination in this poem, though it is deficient in knowledge; and we conclude that the author can do better, would he but woo his muse in some propitious moment. Let him not decline the labour of collecting that store of knowledge which must support the efforts of the poet; and let him acquire that skill which shall repel "Morpheus with his poppy wand;" and we shall be happy to report as favorably of his stanzas as the administration of justice in mercy will permit.

Memoirs of the Later Years of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. By John Bernard Trotter, Esq. Late Private Secretary to Mr. Fox. 8vo. Pp. 580. Price 16s. Phillips, London: 1811.

THIS volume may be considered as containing two portraits; the *first* that of John Bernard Trotter, Esq. at full length; the other that of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, at less than half length. We must be excused if we confess that the *first* is not wholly to our taste, nor does our judgment allow us to admire some of the principal features of the piece. By the second we are abundantly more interested; and we contemplate the *head* with much satisfaction. In plain terms, the vanity and misintelligence which inflate the silly remarks of Mr. Trotter in reference to subjects on which his great master preserved a dignified silence, evince that Mr. Fox judged rightly of his talents when on various occasions, as Mr. T. informs us, after laboured harangues from his private Secretary, the Statesman would answer by lifting up his eyes, and smiling; as if to say "do you not go too far?"

But the delineation here presented of Mr. Fox has a certain honest John-Bullism about it, which commands respect. We discern in the behaviour of our countryman striking marks of superiority over the accidental greatness of an upstart, such a consciousness of steady dignity, as well derived from country, as from character, combined with a general politeness and affability, that had we no other proof of the high order of Mr. Fox's mind, we should infer it from the narrative under our perusal.

Mr. Trotter's acquaintance with Mr. Fox, did not begin till twenty years after that gentleman had lost himself, by causes too notorious to be called *private*, yet denied by his partisans to be *public*. We remember him, when as "the Young Cub," he was renowned, but not honourably; and when his red heeled shoes marked him, for a species of—what shall we call it?—neither Frenchman nor Englishman. Mr. T. justly observes in his preface, that parental partiality ruined Mr. Fox. It is no vindication of Lord Holland to say "He did only what thousands have done, and are doing."—But

the admission of that early fact weakens the force of the would-be Phillippics directed by this narrator against whoever dared to differ in opinion from the "God of his Idolatry." Was it likely a youth so perverted, should be blameless in after life?—that he should be a *perfect* character, whether in personal conduct or in political wisdom?—Yet Mr. T. is determined he shall be *perfect*: for even on the insignificant article of music, from which Mr. Fox "derived no pleasure," and by which he was not easily excited; his biographer is at pains to disprove any defect in his faculties, and to vindicate his organs of hearing. In memoirs of a *petit maitre* this might be wise; in memoirs of Mr. Fox, it is a *bathos* almost sinking to the ridiculous.

In the July of 1803, Mr. Fox, with Mrs. Fox, Mr. (now Lord) St. John, and the writer, visited the Continent of Europe. The party travelled from Calais into Flanders, and Holland, whence they proceeded to Paris. In this tour Mr. T. informs us he read to the company Amelia, Joseph Andrews, Tom Jones, and several classics. We believe reading is no uncommon manner of disguising the *tedium* of a long journey through sandy levels. But we hasten at once to Paris. Mr. T.'s sensations as he approaches that city do honour to his feelings:—

It was not without painful imaginations, that one approached the city of Paris. The recollection of the multitude of lives immolated upon the shrine of sanguinary ambition, was almost appalling. The best and most enlightened patriots swept off in one common ruin,—their remains unhonoured, and their families living in obscurity, indigence, and misery. It was a sickening, yet unavoidable reflection.

The observation of military guards every where, the information that the numbers of barracks in and about Paris were very great, that 20,000 troops were within a short summons; and above all, a knowledge that the system of *espionage* was carried to an incredible height, making suspicion of the slightest indisposition to government sufficient cause for individuals to be hurried away at night,—(many of them never to be heard of again) had not contributed, by any means, to exalt my opinion of the new government.

Mr. Fox met with a polite reception at Paris: in return he paid his *devoirs* to the governing powers, like a man of the world. He received liberal facilities in fur-

therance of his intended historical work ; and these he acknowledged by a proper attention to the public officers from whom he received them. For the casual visits of strangers, who were thrown in his way by accident, he was not responsible. But, he was infinitely superior to the applauses of a Parisian audience at the theatre: acclamations from hands never once lifted up to save their king and country, must have roused his contempt. He was nothing "*flurried*," when addressed by Buonaparte: He felt no "*emotion*" when speaking to his inferior, the little great man ; nor did he "*bestow* one word of admiration, on the extraordinary character who addressed him." He saw clearly into the disposition of the now emperor and king ; he considered him " as a young man intoxicated with his success and surprizing elevation : "—" he imbibed from what passed [in conversation with Buonaparte] no improved impression of the first consul's genius." Mr. Fox was right in his judgment: but it was no part of his duty to blaze abroad his opinion. The first's Consul's *genius* has been greatly overvaunted by some ; Mr. Fox, happily for his memory, was not of that number. Those who think with him may be allowed to avail themselves of his sentiments. We shall now introduce parts of the narrative, which support these remarks. At the theatre,

He was very soon recognized by the audience in the pit: every eye was fixed on him, and every tongue resounded *Fox ! Fox !*—The whole audience stood up, and the applause was universal. He, alone, to whom all this admiration was paid, was embarrassed. His friends were gratified by the honour bestowed on this great man, by a foreign, and till lately hostile people. It was that reward which crowned heads cannot purchase—respect and gratitude from his fellow men, for his exertions in favour of humanity, and an honourable peace. So unwilling was Mr. Fox to receive the applause as personal, that he could not be prevailed upon to stand forward ; nor when his name, repeatedly pronounced, left no doubt of the matter, *could he bring himself to make any obedience [obedience?] or gesture of thanks.* No man had ever less vanity, or rather was so totally devoid of it as Mr. Fox, and *perhaps*, through the genuine modesty of his nature, *he seemed deficient, on this occasion, in respect to the audience.*

We saw the first consul in his box for the first time: the light was thrown from the

stage upon his face, so as to give an unfavorable and *ghastly* effect. I could not judge well of his countenance. He was received with some applause, but *much inferior to that bestowed on Mr. Fox.*

Mr. Trotter describes the levee of the first consul with spirit and feeling. We shall place his accounts of this kind of parade on different occasions together.

As we visited the Museum as often as time could be spared to it, I recollect one day, that all the company were attracted to the windows of the gallery of the Louvre, by a parade in the Place de Carousal. The Guards and some other French troops, were exercising. Mr. Fox, with others, went to the window ; *but he instantly turned away on seeing the soldiers.* This occurred some time before the levee ; and on that day, as there was a grand parade, we remained in a private apartment of the Thuilleries, till it was over. Buonaparte, mounted on a white charger, and accompanied by some general officers, reviewed the troops, amounting to about six thousand, with great rapidity. The Consular troops made a fine appearance, and the whole was a brilliant and animating spectacle. *Mr. Fox paid little or no attention to it, conversing chiefly, while it lasted, with Count Markoff, the Russian ambassador. I observed Mr. Fox was disinclined, not only to military, but to any pompous display of the power of the French government.*

On the day of the great levee, which was to collect so many representatives of nations, and noble strangers from every country, to pay their respects to the First Consul of France, now established as the sole head of government for life, several apartments, having the general name of the *Salle des Ambassadeurs*, were appropriated for the crowd of visitors at the levee, previous to their being admitted to the First Consul's presence. Lord Holland, Lord R. Spencer, Lord St. John, Mr. Adair, and myself, accompanied Mr. Fox there. There was a much greater number of English presented than of any other nation. Mr. Merry, the English Ambassador, appeared on the part of the British government, to sanction and recognize the rank of government of the First Consul !

'What do you think of all this?' said the Chevalier d'Azara, Ambassador from Spain, addressing himself to Mr. Fox. The other gave an expressive smile. 'It is an astonishing time,' continued he ; 'pictures—statues—I hear the Venus de Medicis is on her way—what shall we see next?' A pleasant dialogue ensued : these enlightened statesmen *diverting themselves*, when scolding and anger could avail nothing.

The Turkish Ambassador graced the splendid scene: a diminutive figure, accom-

panied by a suite of fine and handsome men : he reposed on a sofa. The heat was excessive, and his cross-legged attitude, but little relieved him ; his companions spoke French with great ease, and some of them were fine Grecian figures.

Count Markoff, covered with diamonds, of a most forbidding aspect—of sound sense, however, *malgré* a face no lady would fall in love with, and an ungraceful air. — The Marquis Lucchesini ! the King of Prussia's Ambassador, who, from an obscure situation, by having become the reader to a minister, was elevated to the *corps diplomatique*, gaudily dressed, always with several conspicuous colours. One thought of a foreign bird, on seeing him ; and his physiognomy corroborated the idea—agreeable, however, pleasing in manners, easily in his temper, and enjoying rationally, the amusing scenes around him. — The Marquis de Gallo ! the Neapolitan Ambassador ; an unmeaning nobleman of the old school ; florid in manner, but not calculated to produce effect in politics or conversation. Have I forgotten the Count Cobentzel ? that sage and venerable negotiator was there ; a small and emaciated figure, pale, and worn out with the intrigues of courts ; he seemed to have been reserved to witness the scene before us, as a refutation of all his axioms and systems. With excellent good sense, he took all in good part : he was too wise to betray dissatisfaction, and too polite not to bend with the gale. The American Ambassador, Mr. Livingston ; plain, simple in manners and in dress, representing his Republic with propriety and dignity. Of these I believe Mr. d'Azara held the first rank for intellect : he had all the appearance of a man of genius ; he seemed very much to enjoy the society of Mr. Fox ; he and Count Cobentzel are both since dead, as no doubt are many other of the actors in the grand drama of that day.

A number of English noblemen and gentlemen, many Russians, Swedish officers with the white scarf on their arm, also crowded the rooms. The Cardinal Caprara, representing his Holiness the Pope, with his scarlet stockings and cap, was to me a novel sight.

This grand assemblage was detained a considerable time in the *Salle des Ambassadeurs*, during which, several servants in splendid laced liveries handed round coffee, chocolate, the richest and finest wines and cake, upon china, bearing the initial B. without any armorial, royal, or established marks of power. The heat was excessive ; and expectation, wearied with the pause, began to droop, when the door opened, and the *Préfect du Palais* announced to the Cardinal Caprara, that the First Consul was ready. He afterwards called upon M. d'Azara, upon which every one followed without regular

order or distinction of rank. As we ascended the great staircase of the Thuilleries between files of musketeers, what a sentiment was excited !

We reached the interior apartment where Buonaparte, First Consul, surrounded by his generals, ministers, senators, and officers, stood between the second and third Consuls, Le Brun and Cambaceres, in the centre of a semicircle at the head of the room. The numerous assemblage from the *Salle des Ambassadeurs*, formed into another semicircle, joined themselves to that at the head of which stood the First Consul.

Buonaparte, of a small, and by no means commanding figure, dressed plainly, though richly, in the embroidered Consular coat, without powder in his hair, looked at the first view like a private gentleman, indifferent as to dress, and devoid of all haughtiness in his air. The two Consuls, large and heavy men, seemed pillars too cumbrous to support themselves, and, during the levee, were sadly at a loss what to do.

The moment the circle was formed, Buonaparte began with the Spanish Ambassador ; then went to the American, with whom he spoke some time, and so on, performing his part with ease, and very agreeably, until he came to the English Ambassador, who, after the presentation of some English noblemen, announced to him Mr. Fox ! He was a good deal flurried, and after indicating some emotion, very rapidly said, — ' Ah, Mr. Fox ! I have heard with pleasure of your arrival ; I have desired much to see you ; I have long admired in you, the orator and friend of his country, who is constantly raising his voice for peace, consulting that country's best interests, those of Europe, and of the human race ; the two great nations of Europe, require peace ; they have nothing to fear ; they ought to understand and value one another. In you, Mr. Fox, I see, with great satisfaction, that great Statesman, who recommended peace, because there was no first cause of war ; who saw Europe desolated to no purpose, and who struggled for its relief.' Mr. Fox said little, or rather NOTHING, in reply to a complimentary address to himself ; he always found invincible repugnance to answer ; nor did he bestow one word in admiration upon the extraordinary and elevated character who addressed him. A few questions and answers relative to Mr. Fox's tour, terminated the interview.

Buonaparte went round the circle a second time, addressing a few words here and there without form, and finally placing himself between the two Consuls, he bowed slightly, but expressively, when the company withdrew.

Some time after the levee, we dined at M. Talleyrand's, at Neuilly; we went between six and seven, but did not dine till eight. The dinner-hour at Paris had become ridiculously late; and, as in London, in fashionable life, resembled more the Roman supper than what accords with the modern term dinner. M. Talleyrand was at Malmaison, transacting business with the First Consul, and the dinner waited for him. Every thing was in a profuse and elegant style; M. Talleyrand and Madame sat on the sides of the table; the company, amounting to between thirty and forty (and this, I believe, did not much exceed the ordinary daily numbers), were attended by almost as many servants without any livery. Behind Madame Talleyrand's chair two young blacks, splendidly habited in laced clothes, were placed. The master of the feast devoted himself to a few distinguished persons around him; on them he bestowed most of his chosen and precious wine, and to them he directed all his conversation.

Several Emigrés and Ex-Nobles who had made their peace with Government, and were desirous of advancement, or sought relief or compensation under the new regime, were at the lower end of the table. They were little noticed, or, if I said were altogether neglected, I should be more correct. As I sat near some of them, I was filled with concern for their altered state: those who have never had an elevated station in life do not feel, comparatively speaking, half the stings and arrows of outrageous fortune, when calamity and misfortune fall upon them. The Duc d'Uzeze, formerly one of the first and most ancient peers of Old France, was close to me; he was now an humble and distressed individual, divested of title and property, and seeking at the table of the Minister for Foreign Affairs under the Consular government, for notice and assistance. He had come to Neuilly in a hired one-horse cabriolet, without a servant or companion. He was of a genteel, prepossessing, and rather youthful appearance, and seemed to bear his change of fortune with an admirable degree of philosophy and good humour, and was even playful upon his own situation, and spoke of the splendour and elevation of others without rancour or envy. I could have imagined myself, after the battle of Brundisium, sitting at a Roman table; Julius Cæsar triumphant, and the exiles returning, and permitted to become guests of the triumphant party.

The company was mixed. A young naval officer sat at the foot of the table. Mr. Hauterive, of the department of Foreign Affairs, was near me; he was sensible, unaffected, and well-informed; of plain but con-

liating manners; he seemed a man of integrity and sincerity,—estimable qualities in a courtier. M. Röederer also was there, several officers, two or three physicians, and a few English and other foreigners.

In the evening Madame Talleyrand's circle commenced. The corps diplomatique flowed in, and the Minister the whole remainder of the evening transacted business with them, taking one aside at one time to one room, and another to another. Count Cobentzel, the Nestor of the band, was there. Each Member of the corps looked "unutterable things." The interests of nations were thus discussed beside a picture or chimney-piece; and I could not but admire the dexterity and attention of M. Talleyrand. The Prince of Saxe Weimar took his leave this evening of Madame, on his return to Germany; a pleasing young man, promising to be respectable and good, if his rank did not harden his heart, and pride beset its best avenues! The Abbate Casti, author of "*Gli Animalì Parlanti*," added to the interest of the evening assembly—he was 80 years of age, his face was white, and his figure inclined with age; but he was vivacious, talkative, and gay. Admiral Brueys, a very animated little man, who is, I think, since dead,* proud of his daughter, a very young girl, who danced inimitably; Russian, German, Italian Nobles, and their spouses, and many polite and agreeable French people, continued to come in and diversify the scene. Madame Talleyrand maintained a good deal of state, and was attended, on entering the drawing-room by two young females, elegantly dressed in white, burning frankincense as she advanced.

"Mr. Fox alternately conversed or played at cards, always easy and always animated; he who, in the retirement of St. Ann's Hill, appeared devoted to a rural and philosophic life, so entirely as if he had never moved in the political sphere, now was the polished and accomplished gentleman, speaking French, Italian, or Spanish; admired by all as much for the amiability of his character and manners, as he had long been for the splendour of his talents. As the weather continued extremely hot, the entertainments of the Minister for Foreign Affairs were very agreeable in the country; and the drive, on returning to Paris, in these charming serene nights, was very often not the least agreeable part of the excursion. The day after this dinner, and henceforth, we dined frequently at Neuilly.

* This is a specimen of Mr. Trotter's want of information: is it possible he should have forgot that Admiral Brueys was blown up in L'Orient, at the battle of the Nile?—*Rev.*

Madame Buonaparte's drawing-room succeeded; it was held in the lower apartments of the Thuilleries. The ceremony was short, cold, and insipid: Madame, the disparity of whose age and appearance from that of the First Consul was ill concealed by a great deal of rouge, sat at the head of a circle of ladies, richly habited. Buonaparte, after they had paid their compliments, came from an interior apartment, went round to the circle, said a few words to these ladies, and retired. Mr. Fox staid but a short time; having paid his compliments to Madame, there was nothing interesting for him in this state affair. This lady was spoken extremely well of at Paris: her humanity and disposition to befriend were allowed by all; and it was said, that whenever she could, she interfered to alleviate the distresses, and procure pardon for those who had incurred the displeasure of Government. It was considered that whatever had been the errors of her earlier days, she had redeemed them by the many good actions she had performed; and from thence a sentiment of respect had been generated, which softened envy, and gave a sort of dignity to her, very advantageous to her high station.

She had enriched Malmaison, by a very fine and choice collection of plants; and it is fair to presume, that she who, raised to a throne, employed herself in acts of humanity, and in this innocent and delightful pursuit, possessed no common mind. It was said in Paris, however, at this time, that Madame Buonaparte had been nearly disgraced several times; but that the brothers of the First Consul supported her, on the expectation that if he had no issue of his own, some of their children might succeed him; so that a divorce was probably in Buonaparte's contemplation, from the moment that he saw a prospect of making the Government permanent and hereditary.

While Mr. Fox was at Paris, Switzerland was violently forced to accept the enjoyments of Gallic fraternity. "REDING, the intrepid leader of the Swiss, animated them against the French. As we heard, the very women and children were roused, and symptoms of a sanguinary contest were daily announced. Mr. Fox's friends, and Mr. Fox himself, heard these reports with deep regret." Mr. Trotter expresses his own feelings, for which we honour him, in a lively manner. "At the moment I saw Buonaparte in the midst of generals, ambassadors, and courtiers—ALOYS REDING, labouring to emancipate the Swiss from the yoke of foreigners, was to me a far

more respectable and more truly elevated object." Yes, surely, placed in comparison with that of REDING the character of Buonaparte sinks to hell. Mr. T. then alludes to Toussaint, and his atrocious murder—to Spain, and the (posterior) bloody transactions there: he closes by saying, had I known of these miseries—"how little should I have enjoyed this splendid levee;—how gladly should I have withdrawn! As it was, I left the Thuilleries with my curiosity gratified;—but WITHOUT FEELING ANY IMPRESSION OF PLEASURE OR ADMIRATION FROM HAVING SEEN THE FIRST CONSUL."—Thus, Truth speaks out at last: this is evidently a genuine effusion of the writer's heart: unlaboured, unmingled, unperverted by party politics!

For the characters drawn by Mr. T. of Gen. Moreau, Berthier, Massena, &c. of Eugene Beauharnois, &c. of Made. Recamier, and others, the reader must consult the work. For the *misfortune* of Lord Erskine, who met with a chilling reception from the first Consul; for Mr. Fox's visits from Kosciusko, Arthur O'Connor, and others suffered to exist in Paris; and for his visits to Helen Maria Williams, Gen. La Fayette, &c. we must also refer to the work.

Mr. Trotter reports of the *Shews* in Paris, that the Picture Galleries and the Theatres were much to his mind: but he could not think himself in the House of Commons when attending a *Séance* of the French *Tribunat*. It was held in a part of the Palais Royal.

As we were summoned to the *séance* by the beating of a drum, I did not anticipate any thing very august. Nor was I deceived. We entered a small hall, of an oval form: a semicircle of benches were arranged for members, and a gallery was raised for spectators. Very few persons were present: the clerk or secretary read the names of persons presenting *books* to the nation—their nature and contents—some other *equally interesting* forms were gone through, when the meeting broke up. This was a strange scene to one accustomed to the English House of Commons: *we restrained our smiles, and left the place DIVERTED with this specimen of the exertions of a French legislative body.* We afterwards understood that warm discussions had taken place, relating to new laws, in the tribunate, and that government in consequence had thought fit to reduce it to the phantom we saw.

We deny most decidedly the accuracy of this statement. These visitors did *not* "restrain their smiles;" and after they had withdrawn a few yards, they were so *diverted* by the *spectacle*, that they could not suppress a continuation of what the *vulgar* English significantly call *horse-laughs*.

The exhibition of the produce of national industry was very interesting, as works of peace always are, to benevolent minds.

The finest silks, the most beautiful tapestry, porcelaine, lace, cambrics, furniture of every kind, and of new inventions, works in steel, glass, marble,—every thing which an ingenious and flourishing people could send to Paris, from every quarter, were here exhibited. It was a most pleasing and instructive sight, and an example worthy of the imitation of all nations.

Our author's sentiments on quitting Paris may safely be recommended to the perusal of our readers.

The last day of my stay in Paris being one on which a levee was held, I went with Mr. Fox and some of his friends. It was a custom, rather than any remaining desire to behold the cold ceremonies and fatiguing pomp of the French court, which led me to the Thuilleries. Buonaparte's former question of *Etes vous catholique?* to me, when informed that I was an Irish gentleman, was not again repeated. I saw the same persons, the same apartments, the same grandeur. It may be very well, said I, inwardly, to those who barter happiness for the unreal gratifications arising from pride, avarice, and ambition; but I sicken at this repeated exhibition; my heart feels no enjoyment here; I am not sorry this is the last; and so I thought of the dinners at Neuilly;—the labour of attending the great, of frequenting courts, and associating with nobles and courtiers, is not small.

The Temple where Louis had been confined, was now used for state prisoners: *many were immured there*—many transmitted from thence in a *private manner, and often by night*. That unfortunate king, (whose death was by no means so dignified as has been represented, as he struggled much, and died with great pusillanimity,*) had rendered this

building interesting, and I always passed it with feelings of sorrows for the past, and of indignation for the present... THE TEMPLE WAS THE STATE PRISON, AND WAS CONSTANTLY FULL. I LEFT PARIS WITH NO PLEASING IMPRESSION OF THIS GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, AND REGRETTING THAT AN ARBITRARY REGIME HAD BEEN THE RESULT OF A REVOLUTION, WHICH HAD COST THE PEOPLE SO MUCH MISERY AND SO MUCH BLOOD.

This volume will be thought interesting on other accounts than those to which we have been led by duty to direct our attention. The history of Mr. Fox's sickness and departure, will assuredly be included among that number; and the inflexible sympathy of the writer with the sufferings of his noble patron, speaks highly for his constancy. Mr. Fox's opinion on literary matters have their importance also; but on these we cannot touch. We learn that he did not expect, as his negotiation for peace advanced, that it would arrive at a happy termination.

We leave to others the task of correcting various instances of misinformation, or defective recollection, which occur in Mr. Trotter's performance. We differ from him on many of his political observations, and not less on others which he means for religious; he affectedly displays the term *Christian*; though we hear nothing of *Christ*, throughout his volume.

If Mr. Trotter should attempt the work to which he seems inclined, a *complete* life of Mr. Fox, we advise him to keep close to his authorities, and to be inflexibly jealous over his disposition to anathematize all whose judgment can not conform to his own. His great patron knew, that others had a right to think as well as himself. As he advanced in life, he ceased from the use of opprobrious appellations, in which he had, when young, indulged himself. He even apologized for having used them before his

and ask his own heart whether the writer expected or not, to die on the scaffold. We know that his mind was made up to his situation. What said the Abbé Edgeworth?—Mr. T. does equal injustice to the queen; we believe he is the first writer who ever has hinted a doubt, at the benevolence of her disposition to the *poor*, as well as others. We know also, on this matter from *personal observation*, that the queen was *conspicuously* kind and condescending.—*See.*

* This is another instance of Mr. Trotter's defective information. But as we suppose his authority is Helen Maria Williams, (who first broached the calumny in England) we hold him no further responsible, than for not having mentioned the source of his information. Let any one peruse the king's Will;

wisdom had been matured by experience. We recommend his example to his biographer: we anticipate much pleasure in the perusal of his intended work: we shall consider his facts, with candour; we shall examine his reasonings and deductions with coolness; we shall even enter into his feelings, we doubt not, for the most part; but we will not be scolded out of our convictions; nor will we attribute events to causes inconsistent with our better knowledge; nor will we believe that Mr. Fox was that puny statesman who would push his arguments, his opinions, and his plans to those extremes, by which many of his partisans have involved themselves, their cause, and their party, in the condemnation of sedate and candid well-wishers to their country.

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*De l'Angleterre:* Of England. Par M. Rubichon. 8vo. pp. 509. Price 12s. Booker, London, 1811.

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Fas est et ab hoste doceri.

No Englishman should be offended at being told of his faults: for then, by what means shall he correct them? Self-love may mislead him; false reasonings may beguile him; he may think himself, even laudable;

Decipimur specie recti,

but, on reflection, in consequence of remonstrance, he may discover that, however pure his intentions, his proceedings may be chargeable with fallacy, and what he pursues with avidity as right, undoubtedly right, may be placed by others in a light so different from that in which he has been accustomed to behold it, that he scarcely knows it again under an aspect almost totally varied.

"I have derived greater advantages from my enemies than from my friends," said an ancient, whose language was the result of conviction. England may on several occasions say the same; since the conduct to which she has been forced, though attended by the happiest consequences, has often and often been derived mediately or immediately from her opponents. Sometimes it has been her happiness to discover the quicksands by which they have been engulfed, the sunken rocks against which they have struck: these have served as beacons for her: and sometimes she has adopted

their discoveries, and has piloted her state vessel through intricate passages by carefully following the track they pursued. We do not mean by these suggestions to describe our countrymen as void of original genius, or incapable of striking out a track for themselves: still less do we incline to abandon the defence of the institutions of our country, till impelled by conviction that they are no longer tenable.

Not every native of this flourishing kingdom can judiciously rehearse the true principles on which some of its most prominent institutions are founded. Individuals enjoy the practical benefits, of part by part, as wanted; the theory of the whole, with the dependence of parts on each other, escapes their notice; or rather, they do not direct their researches toward a subject which they know to be recondite, and deem to be abstruse. Can we wonder then, that foreigners should fail when they undertake to elucidate the motives of established regulations, of which they can discern the grosser effects only, while the more delicate connections escape their inspection? They see the cumbrous wheels move slowly round, sometimes in motions contrary to each other; but they discern not those lesser powers which act unremittingly upon them; nor do they justly estimate that general result to which even the counter-acting principles, the balance wheels, the flies, the dead weights themselves, are necessary, we might say, indispensable. Many are the engines we have seen at work, to which the waste pipe, or the reservoir of condensable air, was as important as the moving power itself; the apparatus would have burst without them, although casual spectators might think they contributed nothing to the operation of the instrument.—But they contributed safety: remove them—an explosion would inevitably follow. Even in the human body, that wonderful production of infinite skill and wisdom, there are parts the uses of which no anatomist can explain: there are even muscles which are found in some subjects; but not in others:—if necessary, why are they refused to *these*?—if superfluous, why are they given to *those*? Nevertheless, while we are not prepared to attach too great authority to opinions of foreigners on the practical administration of our national constitution, we

are not so overweening of its excellencies, as to be really or affectedly blind to its imperfections; and most assuredly we are far from supposing that it would fit all nations. We can distinguish between an island and a continent; between a country situated in a temperate climate, and others in the Torrid or the Frozen Zone; between a country alternately hill and dale, and one wholly mountainous, or wholly a plain. In like manner, we can see the propriety of withholding from a people not accustomed to liberty the privileges of British freedom;—but that does not prevent us from pronouncing that freedom the most precious of all enjoyments to those who are properly prepared to enjoy it, and to use it with decorum, dignity, and rationality, as becomes Britons, who know its value.

The volume before us was scarcely on sale 'ere the author, M. Rubichon, withdrew every copy. The freedom of its remarks has produced a strong sensation throughout the whole body of French *émigrés*, who feel themselves, as it were, implicated in the bold attack made by the writer on what our nation esteems most sacred, and in the caustic style in which he has repeatedly indulged his pen. For our part, we declare unreservedly, that we had much rather encounter a thousand honest charges openly made, and clearly stated, than a single half expressed—half suppressed sneer, which if it have *some* truth, has a proportion of malice so much greater, that desire of comprehending its meaning is stifled by irresistible contempt for its intention.

This work has been a subject of conversation in those circles of our countrymen, to which it was accessible by their acquaintance with the language in which it is written. The author has certainly risked a considerable part of his comfort by publishing it. Very seldom are objections to the government of that people who afford protection to a foreigner, decorous or graceful, from him: they appear to impeach his sense of hospitality; they have the air of an ungenerous return for public protection or polite reception. We persuade ourselves that such ingratitude forms no part of M. Rubichon's character; and though it be now a standing toast throughout our country "the land we live in; and may those who do not like it leave it;" yet we believe we may

insure this gentleman against the fear of banishment:—where he will find a happier island, on the whole, we have not sufficient skill in geography to discover. All countries and nations have *some* defects: miseries accompany man, wherever he fixes his abode. It is the part of government to diminish these miseries as much as possible; and though M. R. thinks this purpose was most skillfully effected in France, under the former *régime*, yet we cannot but be of opinion, that a great part of what our author deems argument in support of his propositions, is neither more nor less than a history of his prejudices of birth, education, connection, and habit.

A Catholic, by descent and education, our candour not reluctantly adds, by conviction, M. R. concludes that the reformation of Protestant nations from popery is the root of all the evils they endure. He insists that those countries which have retained their ancient opinions are *now* more powerful, more pious, more honest, and more happy, than such as have exchanged restraint for liberty, and old establishment for new speculation. We must, however, be allowed to insist on the natural connection between cause and effect; and much as we have been inclined to relieve some of the institutions of popery from a portion of the guilt under which they have been whelmed in public opinion, yet we cannot admit that the charities on which thousands depended for support from the monasteries, were equally beneficial to the state or to the individual, as if those persons had obtained their food by the labour of their hands. To meet this argument of M. R. [strongly adverted to in another form by Dr. Milner] we oppose the Apostolic injunction "if any will not work, neither let him eat:" it is equally the dictate of common sense, of *genuine* christianity, and of statesman-like policy. To say truth, we have sometimes indulged ourselves in imagining what proportion of our countrymen, supposing our population could have attained its present amount, would have spent their lives in utter idleness, had such provision been within their reach, as was bestowed by monastic benevolence. Would it have equalled the number of those at present deriving existence from poor-rates?—would it have

exceeded that number? Could our present state of agriculture, the extent of our manufactures and commerce have been attained? Could whatever depends on industry among us, have risen to its present height?—Our opinion is favourable to personal exertion; it is, therefore, unfavourable to the existence of any mean on which the should-be-labourer, can look with the expectation of support without diligence. This we know, even now, forms an accusation in the mind of many who are well-informed, against our poor-houses: they are reckoned on by the idle and the profligate, say such objectors, as refuges; they are used by them as haunts: not merely incapacity, and inability to labour find comfort in them, but perverseness, sloth, and profligacy.

If the Church, because Protestant, does not express condemnation, it may well be supposed that the crown, though illustrious, hardly gives satisfaction. The House of Peers is passable; perhaps commendable, though that might be improved: the House of Commons is a disorderly house: the courts of law are polluted by the intervention of a jury; the popular principles, that "all citizens are equal in the eye of the law;" and that "any man in whatever station born, may aspire to become a great man," are treated with scorn; and in short, whatever part of the government of our nation is administered by the people themselves, it meets with the decided disapprobation and censure of this hyper-learned, yet judicious, and observant foreigner.

But, has this foreign censurer, perceived the *true* bearings of the practices he attacks? We conceive that he has not. He seems to think that juries administer the *law*: whereas they find the *facts* of the case before them; the judge administers the law. He complains of their being taken from the vicinity: but, how else can they estimate the credibility (from character) of the parties to whose testimony they are attending? He disapproves of their dispersion after discharging their office, among the mass of the community: but to urge no other argument, how can they feel that deference to a tribunal to which they themselves may hereafter resort, how can they make another's case their own, unless from a consciousness that their neighbours also may become jurymen, as well as themselves?

M. R. boasts that the secrecy of the French tribunals often saved the future character in life of parties incautiously accused; that secret punishment spared the honour of families. But has Society no interest in publicity of accusation and acquittal or punishment? Is not every instance of justice correcting crime, a warning to all who hear of it? And, generally speaking, how should the ignorant bulk of mankind be warned against offences injurious to society, if not by the notoriety of the guilt and sufferings of others? But we must refrain from pursuing this train of thought. We acknowledge ourselves interested by M. R.'s comparison between the numbers of crimes charged, and punished, in England and in France. We have never seen a complete statement of the number of accusations and convictions in *all* France; neither does it appear that M. R. possesses authentic documents on that subject; but taking Dauphiné in the south, and Douay in the north, as the basis of calculation, he affirms, that *fifteen times* the number of crimes was committed in England more than in France, in proportion to the respective population of the countries. He asserts too, that the enormity of crime was *in favour* of England. We could be glad to see this matter cleared up. A comparison of the guilt contracted in the different governments of Europe, would be a valuable and instructive document. It is perhaps, the only way by which we might obtain some notion of the crimes *prevented* by education: and this prevention, it will be recollected is the highest degree of excellence in any system of law, and general jurisprudence, or superintendency of the affairs of a common weal. Allowances must in all countries be made for opportunity, for temptation, for manner of life. On a barren plain nothing can be stolen. Amid the luxuries of life, gems and jewels are attractive. For the sake of this part of his work, we shall suggest no further objections against it. We have already admitted, that

We are not so good but Heaven may mend us: and if this ingenious foreigner can assist Heaven in our amendment, let him have his share of praise, freely.

To enable our readers to judge on his style and manner of argument, we shall now translate a few passages. Speaking of

the necessity for *strict* laws to constrain the French people, he incidentally draws a humorous comparison between them and their neighbours the British.

And what sort of a people are they, great God! I do not speak of the French people of the present day, which having degenerated equally from its ancient institutions are equally different from what they were twenty years ago, as the present inhabitants of Greece are from those who inhabited that country twenty ages ago. I speak then, of Frenchmen of other days. I shall have occasion to do justice to their good qualities; but, mean while, I suppose I run no risk of being contradicted when I describe them as the vainest, the most unquiet, the most caustic, the most jeering, the most difficult to satisfy and to govern of all the people of Europe; while here [in England] the character of the people is the very opposite to those defects. Let me be allowed to support this assertion by a comparison, not quite so ridiculous, perhaps, as it may appear at first sight; that of the animals of the two countries. Here, a cat is a domestic animal extremely gentle; in France a cat is a tiger, whose cries, combats, and cater-waulings, prevent your repose by night; which by day steals the food from the children, and is ready to devour them. The most spirited horse here suffers himself to be led by a child, and is shod by a single man; in France the same animal which can find no legs to stand on, can find legs with which to kick at his master; and after being fettered and muzzled, he requires three men to shoe him. Here an ass paces in solemn silence equal to that of his driver; Ceres herself transformed into a mare, would not rouse him to a bray; in France, he cannot arrive at the market, without proclaiming his triumphant entry.....

Although France had taken all possible means to extend civilization to her most remote districts, yet she was not a sun without spots; she had her Bretagne, as well as England may have her Lancashire. If in those neglected regions you met a man educated in Paris or in London, he seemed to be there only to expose more effectually the fume of the mixen, which surrounded the natives. To live with a tiresome man in a city is but half an evil: business calls, some separation ensues, the yoke of *ennui* is displaced for a time; but in the country, that is no joking matter. It is true, a Frenchman when tiresome, is more vexatious than an Englishman: with the latter there is at least one advantage: give him food, he eats; give him drink, he drinks. The night he passes in sleep; the day he devotes to bodily exercises analogous to the repose of his mind; moreover, he has his boots, his buckskin breeches,

his hat to put in order; these consume two additional hours of the day, in which he busily employs himself in common with the most exalted geniuses of his island; but his especial and grand advantage is that at any rate he leaves you in quiet; if you seek him, assuredly you will find him; but you may avoid him if you will. Whereas with a Frenchman you have no such power; he pesters you with his nonsense, as he is himself pestered with it: by night, if he sleeps, he dreams; if he cannot sleep he treasures up his reveries for your morrow's sufferings; then, no attention to personal appearance: his body is neglected, in order to maintain a proper sympathy with his mind; his imagination labours, he needs no other exercise than that of his tongue; he eats little, and that little he gobbles up in a trice; neither does he afford that resource for tranquillity, which an Englishman affords,—stark idleness.

We might extract other passages equally characteristic of this writer's talents; but we conclude by presenting an extract containing more serious reasonings, for the discussion and edification of our grave politicians.

It will not be required by any enlightened reader, after the explanation I have given, of the manner and extent in which the executive power raises and expends such enormous sums of money, that I should enlarge further on the power of the Sovereign. Such a reader will rather be puzzled as I am, to discover; not what power he has, but what power he *has not*; especially when it is known that the three kingdoms being under the same administration, there are no provincial privileges to counteract the general measures, which are decided on to be adopted. These extensive powers are, however, undoubtedly proper, since they have always contributed to raise the glory of the nation. It remains to speak of those powers, which although the result of common consent, are as undoubtedly improper, since without increasing the strength of the executive power, they reduce to the most deplorable state of weakness the aristocratic and democratic parts. I allude to that principle, as false in theory, as mischievous in practice, that seducing principle which has disturbed the best organized minds, and put into a state of fermentation the worst; that disastrous principle, the enemy of all order, destructive of all liberty, the agent of all tyranny, which has thrown society into such disorder, disquietude and convulsions; I allude to that modern curse more cruel in its effects, than any of those which ever afflicted the human species, the principle that "a man in whatever station of life he may be born, may as-

pire to any rank." How could it escape conviction, that to bring the human mind to perfection, it should never be distracted by too many objects, but that on the contrary it should be unremittently fixed on one alone? How has it escaped observation, that to render every condition of life independent and respectable, to ensure its maximum of improvement and success; it is necessary that each profession, should retain its most distinguished members, and that the attention and the talents of its most enlightened professors, should center within itself.

It was from the circumstance that a Curé (in France) because he could never become a Bishop maintained the sacerdotal honor, its independence, and its rights against every attempt at its usurpation by the episcopal power. Believing himself fixed to his curacy, and looking to it for an honorable existence he organized public education and charitable institutions, and defended his parishioners against injustice and oppression. Allowing him the chance of one in a thousand of being raised to an episcopal dignity, all these advantages would have been lost and totally destroyed. Would he have exhausted his purse and his credit with the great, in building or ornamenting what he meant to forsake?—would he have braved those men upon whom he was to depend for his election?—would he have attempted to diminish the authority which he meant to partake?—It was from the circumstance that the advocate in France could not become a judge,—that the judge could not become a peer, that each of them performed without fear, without scruple, and without respect of persons, their official duties; that crimes were more severely punished where the criminal was the highest in rank, that oppression was there most vehemently attacked and persecuted, where the oppressor was most powerful; I do not assert that courts of justice, do not, at all times attend to the fulfilment of their duty, but I do assert that those duties require Herculean strength, and that the executive power has the right to take away, and in fact does take away all those champions whose prowess makes them conspicuous. Every one knows the very sensible answer which a French grenadier made to an English general, who, admiring his martial air, said to him "had France possessed fifty thousand men like you, you would not have been a prisoner." "It was not, said the soldier, fifty thousand men like me that were wanting; it was one man like you." If in the rivalry, and even hostility which the democratic power must ever maintain against the executive power, the latter can always take away the "one man like you" what must become of the "fifty thousand

men like me?"—It is not the fifty thousand grenadiers that are wanting to the army of liberty; it is good generals. What was the æra of the greatness of Rome?—that æra in which Plebeians were rejected from the alliances, the offices and the honors of Patricians; that æra in which the Tribunes, whose independence was then undeniable, enjoyed the confidence of the people, and found in it the strength necessary to bring their cause to a triumphant issue?—was it those times in which the Tribunes became admissible (without ever being admitted) to the first dignities, and became objects of suspicion to the people?—Looking nearer home, let us not forget the impression produced here by the French revolution. I am far from approving the opinions of the men whom the people chose as their leaders: perversity of intellect proves to a certain degree perversity of heart. Besides, who could in those stormy times distinguish the democrat from the traitor?—but still the people had leaders who defended them in their excesses, and even saved them from the consequences of their crimes:—where are these leaders?—some have ascended to the peerage; others to the scaffold. What avails it, whether honor or infamy have overtaken them; the fact is, they have all disappeared under the hand of the executive power; their defection paralyzed the democracy; their elevation contaminated the aristocracy. Where then is to be found resistance to the Sovereign?—Is it among that old nobility whose ancestors laid hands on the crown to dispose of it, or among these upstarts of poor, and obscure families, whose timid eyes dare not open on the splendor of the throne. Is it more advantageous to the people, to be led by men, who, hardened by the toil, and by the obstacles which they have encountered in their efforts to raise themselves, exact from the people the same sacrifices?—or to be led by men who born in high rank, and familiar with its enjoyments, feel compassion for the sufferings of the poor, and attempt to alleviate them, and whose rank affords some consolation in obedience?—Against an upstart the great manifest contempt; while the people rebel.

England, during the last twenty years, has met with many successes; but she has, on the other hand, been humiliated by many reverses. To whom does she owe her successes in the East Indies?—To men of birth. Her distresses? her misfortunes?—To upstarts. And on the glorious theatre of Spain, to whom does she owe her victories?—To men of birth. Her flights and her defeats? To upstarts. This language may appear too like flattery, but if it please Providence to bestow on a man, the distinction of birth, in a civilized country, and to confer upon him all the advantages

which may be enjoyed in it, it is then not flattery, but what Providence itself has done. One may it is true, carry this too far, but up to a certain point, all is in harmony with it; while to flatter the people in the mass, is to flatter those myriads of men who perambulate the earth with innumerable deformities of shape, of face, of color; who crowd it in a state of pain, disease, poverty, crime, and savageness; it is an act of madness, equal to that of the giants who piled mountains on mountains in order to climb and storm heaven; such flattery is to brave Providence who placed us in a fixed rank of society with intent that we should remain satisfied in it! Certainly, that were impious. Liberty, quite different from this, requires that each man should march close in his own rank; and that the obstructions to break it should appear to be inseparable. Genius alone will then attempt, and then overcome them; but it will overcome them; because after all, they can be but human obstructions, and Providence gives to certain men a flight more than human. But if you open the door to honours and distinctions, who will struggle for them? Mediocrity. Not being liable to that distraction of ideas; having fixed its attention and perseverance on the acquisition of fortune, and having obtained it, Mediocrity will besiege the door, and, neither disheartened by impediments, nor discouraged by affronts, she will force herself forwards, while genius in its independence and its pride, will not so much as present itself. England, by adopting this anti-social principle of admitting every one to all honors, has subjected herself to the discretion of the executive power, has leveled to the ground, the whole democratic edifice which her forefathers had raised, and has reduced herself to the most absolute inability to procure any thing great in science, in literature and in fine arts, all which constitute the glory of the democratic part of an empire; as wars, victories, and conquest, do that of the executive power. England, by directing her attention and conversation, exclusively to politics, humbles and degrades herself; making every one of her people a politician, who attached to a party, becomes a mere parrot, and repeats what the head of his party has ordered him to repeat; fortunate if he confines himself to that! If the knowledge of men, who taken in the abstract, have in all times, and under all institutions, been the same; has conferred so high a reputation on those who have distinguished themselves by it, and who of course, availed themselves of the first discoveries; what difficulty is there not to be surmounted in order to acquire the knowledge of men, who in the combination of society, differ so materially from themselves, and whose institutions, more or less connected with one another, are so various, at all times,

and in all countries? Politics are a science that require extensive reading of ancient history, the deepest reflection, the soundest judgment, the strongest head, and the most extensive sagacity; politics require a knowledge of ancient literature, science, monuments, fine arts, customs, and manners. Without all this, how is it possible to estimate the harmonious dependence, or the whole? To a knowledge of modern nations, besides all these advantages, it is necessary to have lived among them, to know their language, to discern exactly what the climate gives or refuses, what localities allow, and what neighbourhood it requires. It calls still more for an absolute self-denial of the observer's habits and prejudices, not to let him overrate the enjoyment of his own country, but to appreciate at a just value, those that are new to him, and when I see that without any of these qualifications, works by hundreds, pamphlets by thousands, and newspapers by millions, are published every year, that every day a vestry, a tavern, a guildhall, or a parliament house, is transformed into a forum, where people of all ages, talk politics; that every hour, whether you are with a gentleman or with a mechanic, whether in a public-house or in a stage-coach, you hear controversies on politics, on the Bastille of France, or on the Inquisition of Spain; and when I consider that most of these controversies have never looked into a book, nor considered man, I make this positive assertion, which may perhaps appear severe, but is not the less true, that although *England is that country, in which there is the least quantity of talking of any in Europe, yet it is that in which there is the greatest quantity of ridiculous rodomontade.*

An *Avant propos*, dated October 21, 1811, has greatly the air of "an accomplice after the facts." Alluding to the bustle *already* occasioned by a partial publication of the volume; it assigns various reasons by which the author was influenced in composing the work. M. Rubichon insists in stronger terms than ever, that *education* is that power to which men owe their freedom from crime; and their respectability in society. He affirms that in respect to general education, England is behind France as she was; but he enlarges in praise of *religion* (the Catholic above all) as maintaining an *active* power; impelling the subject of its authority to good, and not suffering him to maintain a neutrality when good is in question. He attacks with great severity the learned journalists who furnish the amusements of our breakfast tables. He appears to indulge an enmity against their

ignorance, their petulance, their perversity of intellect, and their intermeddling in other people's affairs, personal and political. We dread his bringing the whole hive about his ears which may make him repent of "putting his name to his book, directly as he found it was considered as libellous."

But he labours most of all to prove the unsuitableness of the British Constitution to the Spanish provinces in the New World. He maintains that they are already more flourishing, and better policed under their own regime, than the British colonies are under our boasted system: He affirms that *facts* support his hypothesis; and that its stability is unquestionable. Can we but smile at the language of this Frenchman, who says, "the climate of Italy is too *hot*, that of England is too *humid* to permit the human race to extend its population equally with France—but since England has refused to sacrifice to meditation the men and money which she seemed to do in monastic establishments, not only has the human mind ceased from advancing, but it has constantly gone backward." Nevertheless, can we but be grave when he reminds us as a calamity attendant on our manufactures, that, "it is well to know that any man arrived at the age of twelve or fifteen years, has *more than fifty years of life before him, if he makes choice of the labours of agriculture; whereas he ought not to expect twenty years in a mechanical business*; the lists of deaths in the capital will afford proofs of this proposition, of which unhappily it does not stand in need." What can we say to this Frenchman?—what to this appeal?

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*A Dissertation on the Prophecy contained in Daniel IX. 24-27; generally denominated the Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks.*  
 By Rev. George Stanley Faber, B.D. 8vo. pp. 435. Price 16s. Rivington, London, 1811.

DR. BUCHANAN has lately called the attention of the Christian world to the prophecy of the *seventy weeks* of Daniel, by expressing his opinion that no greater benefit can be conferred on the Jewish nation, in its now dispersed state throughout the earth, than by explaining and

satisfactorily illustrating that ancient chronological prediction. The Jews of old calculated it; and some of them understood it. We should be glad to know the sentiments of those Indian Jews whose fathers had no hand in the crucifixion of Jesus, concerning it: yet this, perhaps, would not prove so satisfactory as we may imagine. The anathema of the Jewish rulers promulgated against those who of late calculate it, is in our view, no proof of the strength of their cause or their talents. They cannot shew that the period included in it is not long since elapsed; neither can they shew that there is any other passage of scripture from which their ancestors could derive their notion of the Messiah whom they expected. They might possibly have hoped for a deliverer of some kind; but what other warrant had they for appropriating to him the appellation of *Messiah*? The fact is, that they did expect the Messiah on the strength of this prophecy; that they awaited his appearance at and about the time prefixed in this communication; and that at or about the time thus the subject of their calculation, the events predicted in this passage of holy writ took place. It is of importance, then, to both Jews and Christians; and the labours of our learned men have not been mispent upon it, though hitherto the simplicity of the combination and the corresponding of its parts have been overlooked.

Mr. Faber designing a convincing argumentation on the subject, begins his performance by confuting the errors of former commentators. He proves—that the years to be accepted are *solar*, not *lunar*; —that there were only *three* decrees—not *four*, as some have supposed, for the rebuilding of Jerusalem;—that *previous* computations by Scaliger, Mede, Sir Isaac Newton, Prideaux, Cornelius a Lapide, Blayney and others are incorrect. He then proposes his own view and translation of the passage: this he justifies; and having fixed the points which he means to defend, he argues the accomplishment of the prophecy on his own principles.

The following is his rendering of the passage.

*Ver. 24.*—Weeks seventy are the precise period upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to complete the apostasy, and to perfect the sin-offerings, and to make atonement for iniquity, and to cause him who is the right-

teousness of the eternal ages to come, and to seal the vision and the prophet, and to anoint the Most Holy One.

*Ver. 25.*—But know and understand, from the going forth of an edict to rebuild Jerusalem unto the Anointed One the Prince shall be weeks seven and weeks sixty and two: it shall be rebuilt, with perpetual increase and firm decision, even in the short space of the times.

*Ver. 26.*—And, after the weeks seven and the weeks sixty and two, the Anointed One shall be cut off by divorce, so that *they* shall be no more his, both the city and the sanctuary.

For the people of the Prince that shall come shall act corruptly: but the end thereof shall be with a flood; and unto the end of a war firmly decided upon shall be desolations.

*Ver. 27.*—Yet he shall make firm a covenant with many for one week.

And in half a week he shall cause the sacrifice and meat-offering to cease (for upon the border shall be the abomination that maketh desolate), even until an utter end, and that firmly decided upon, shall be poured upon the desolator.

We beg leave to compare with this a version partly selected from and formed on the labours of Dr. Blayney; and for which, so far as it differs from the received readings, Dr. B. is answerable. We propose it, without meaning to do more than propose it.

But it may be advisable, perhaps, previously to submit a short sketch of the history of Dr. Blayney's authorities for his Version; as stated by Mr. Faber. The present Greek Version of Daniel, though inserted among that of the Septuagint, is attributed to Theodotion: it was therefore extremely desirable to recover a MS. of the *real* Septuagint. This, which had been long sought, was at length found, in the Chigian library at Rome. This MS. reads the numbers differently from those of the printed Hebrew. Instead of the numbers *seven* and *sixty-two* in verse 25, and *sixty-two* verse 26.—it reads *seventy-seven* and *sixty-two YEARS*. A very ancient Hebrew MS. (presumed to be 800 years old) in the Bodleian library (Laud. A. 162) reads *seventy years and weeks, both sixty and two*.

The united testimony of these MSS. may appear from a close comparison of them:

VOL. X. [Lit. Pan. Nov. 1811.]

Chig. *Seventy-seven times and sixty tido.*

*Seventy-seven and sixty two YEARS.*

Laud. *Seventy years and weeks sixty two.*

The Greek word for *times*, in the sense of *weeks*, appears to be redundant, since the word *seven* represents the Hebrew word which denotes *weeks*: it is however, most probably, inserted as explanatory: the word *years* after *sixty-two*, is supported by the MSS. Laud; in which the words *weeks* and *years*, seemed to have changed places. [But, may *times* denote *years*?]

From these instances of confusion, the inference is sufficiently strong that the passage has suffered in transcription; yet not so much but what the true numbers *seventy WEEKS*, and *sixty-two YEARS*, are fairly discernible in it: and it supports the following rendering.

“Seventy weeks [or years?] are separated upon thy people and upon thy holy city; to consummate the revolt, and to seal the sin offerings, and to make atonement for iniquity; and to bring again the righteousness of ages, and to seal the vision and the prophet, and to anoint the holy of holies.—

But thou shalt know and understand, that from the going forth of an edict to bring back and to rebuild Jerusalem unto the anointed prince, is *seventy weeks of years*, and *sixty-two years*: *during this time* it shall be returning, and shall be rebuilt with broad walks on the walls, and a ditch before the walls, and this because of distressing times.

And after *seventy weeks of years*, and *sixty-two years*, the anointed shall [be] cut off, and no longer to him, either the city, or the sanctuary.

The people of the Prince that shall come in shall act traitorously; and the complete end of the whole is with a flood; for to the end of an inveterate war are desolations.

Yet the covenant shall be strengthened with many in one week.

And in half a week he shall cause to cease sacrifice and meat-offering (while on the border stands the desolating abomination)—but at length an utter consumption, and that inveterate, shall be poured on the desolator.

Whether Messiah shall be *cut off*, passively, or shall *cut off*, actively, makes no great difference in this view of the passage: it imports a total separation between him and the people; but the versions take it passively, *shall be cut off*.

We cannot here do more than hint a suggestion, that “the Prince who should



come in," is *Herod*; and "his people" are the *Herodians*. They were surely *traitors* both to the Anointed Prince, and to the institutions of the Jewish nation: they were almost, if not quite, Grecian-idolaters. Compare the use of this word, rendered *traitorously*, in reference to idolatry, *Exod. XXXII. 7*.

We object, therefore, to Mr. Faber, that he attributes to one person characters which, by more than possibility, pertain to several: they are, 1. the anointed prince: 2. the anointed: 3. the prince. The first and the second *may* refer to the same person: the third title might be bestowed on any prince; but the prince here intended is marked (apparently) as intrusive.

It may be further objected that Mr. Faber makes the holy city, Jerusalem, solely, *figurative*; when it signifies little whether it be figurately taken or not; and it may be taken without that restriction.

But the most remarkable deficiency in Mr. F. as a modern commentator is, that he has not previously cleared his ground sufficiently; he has not taken a view of the incident sufficiently extensive. He omits even the date of the prophecy, nor so much as conjectures at the chance enjoyed by the prophet of witnessing the commencement of the period to be verified, or of enjoying the consolation (most certainly highly grateful), of beholding that sign, that earnest, which was to him an assurance of the fulfilment of the whole. Mr. Faber's well-earned reputation in the world of letters will suffer nothing from criticisms on this performance; and as our object is truth we shall add a few words in furtherance of that object.

The first thing to be done is, to enquire in what part of the captivity of Judah, this revelation was made to Daniel. Towards the end of it clearly; but whether exactly at the end of it, may be left uncertain. And we the rather leave this uncertain, because, though we do think the prophecy was fulfilled to a day, yet we do not at present propose to demonstrate that proposition. As the captivity had several beginnings, it was likely also to have several endings. Jerusalem was taken and ransacked, A. A. D. 602, at which time Daniel was carried into captivity: it was destroyed, A. A. D. 584. As

therefore its desolation was gradual, so was (as indeed, we know) its restoration. By a similar idea we are led to imagine that the completion of the prophecy of the seventy weeks should be gradual; and that it was no event confined to a single day.

We presume that the day of the prophet's humiliation was that of the destruction of Jerusalem, by Nebuchadnezzar; and it is well known, that the same was the day of the destruction of the second temple by Titus. From this, it will be collected, that in our opinion the prophecy includes the final miseries of the Jewish metropolis; certain it is, that the *ultimate* close of it, [for it has more than one close] was barely within the space of one generation in the days of our Lord. He reminds his followers of a sign previous to the catastrophe, which, some years after his death, the evangelist repeats for the safety and deliverance of those who perused his tract: "whoso readeth let him *understand*." He therefore who *understood* escaped for his life; while he who refused to understand, remained disobedient; and suffered, with the mass of his countrymen. We might here call to the recollection of our readers the advantage derived from Dr Middleton's doctrine of the Greek article, with our remarks on this very subject, *Panorama*, Vol. V. p. 460. It was not on *THE Holy Place*, the Temple, that "the abomination of desolation spoken of by the prophet Daniel" was to stand; it was in *A Holy Place*; or "where it ought not." Mr. Faber very properly translates the prophet's word *canaph*, the *border* [with Blayney and Wintle] but it refers to the *border of the land*: not of the city; not of the temple: any where within the periphery of Judea, sufficiently identifies this *border*.

To submit a few ideas on this prophecy without further prolocution; let it be supposed that it was given on or about the middle of two *series of years*, each of them comprising *seventy years*, and *seven times seventy years*: that is, 490 years added to 70 years; making 560 years. The first may be easily reckoned: nobody doubts whether the duration of the Babylonish captivity were 70 years; nor whether it was proportionate to the *sabbaths* which the land ought to have enjoyed; for that is expressly asserted: we have therefore to multiply this number



70 by that of a sabbatical year, or a week of years, to discover the beginning of the period during which the observation of the sabbatical year had been omitted; and this points to the time when Saul became independent of Samuel; and had his own way without controul in governing the kingdom: This period stands thus:

|                                                                    |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| From end of Babylonish captivity to beginning.....                 | 70       |
| From beginning of captivity to beginning of David's reign about .. | 468      |
| Saul independent of Samuel, about.....                             | 22 — 490 |
|                                                                    | 560      |

This discovers a reason not heretofore brought into argument for the removal of Saul from the throne: he had idols in his house: his family were named after *Baal*: he slew the Lord's priests: and now we find, he omitted, perhaps forbad, the observance of the sabbatical year.

It may be conjectured therefore, that the first verse of this prophecy has an eye to the same event, Saul's assuming the kingdom. Dr. Blayney very justly observes that פָּשַׁע "is not a generic term for every transgression, but marks that particular species which consists in withdrawing the allegiance that is due to a lawful sovereign." This is the very crime imputed to Israel, when they desired a king: God says "they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them." 1 Sam. viii. 7. *et al.*

This division of the period into two parts; also suggests the reason why the angel divides his calculation into two parts, which particular Mr. Faber considers as an insurmountable objection to the proposed arrangement of Dr. Blayney: i. e. during the 490 years preceding the captivity, the Jews reckoned by weeks of years, therefore the angel adopts that mode of reckoning: they suspended that mode of calculation during the captivity; the angel accordingly suspends it, and speaks of simple years, while describing that interval: they resumed the mode of calculation by weeks of years under Ezra; for which reason the angel resumes it. So much for the period traced backward; the attempt to trace it forward has greater difficulties. From the time when this

revelation was given to the prophet to the appearance of the anointed prince, is to be a period commensurate with the former; i. e. seventy weeks of years, or 490: to which if we add 70 years, we obtain the same total as before; 560. The *seventy weeks* of years is clearly expressed; but if it be said, the angel does not mention the *seventy years*: it may be answered, he mentions a different number of years, because he takes a different date; for he does not say to Daniel, "from this day" shall the calculation begin; but, "Know thou and understand, that from the going forth of an edict to rebuild Jerusalem," the calculation shall begin. The going forth of this edict must be something which the prophet might rationally expect to see and observe; or what was the use of referring him to it as a sign? of bidding him derive instruction and gratification from it? Now the interval between this prophecy and the first edict was *eight years*; to which add the angel's *threescore and two*, the number is *seventy*:—say therefore, *seventy years* from the date of the angel's communication; but "sixty-two" years from the date of the edict.—And to this must be added, most probably, to complete the prophecy, the "week of years" in which the covenant is confirmed.

Presuming, therefore, that the edict to be promulgated, must appear within the course of Daniel's life, calculate from the first edict, that of Cyrus, before Christ 536: from this date 560 years bring us to about the opening of the ministry of John Baptist, the harbinger of the Messiah; to which add the week in which the covenant is confirmed, it closes about the time of the crucifixion. [—Or, if other data be preferred, to about the time of the baptism of Christ?] But, supposing Daniel's life to be prolonged, so that he saw the second edict in the third year of Darius Hystaspis, before Christ 519, then 560 years end about A. D. 41, at which time the gospel was communicated to the Gentiles, and Cornelius with his family was baptized. If then Jesus were the Messiah here predicted, he was cut off, 560 years after the edict of Cyrus: or, he cut off the Jewish community, when he poured out his Holy Spirit, on the Gentiles, 560 years after the edict of Darius Hystaspis. [On the whole, we prefer the first, as

best meeting the requisitions of the passage; and of the period assigned.]

It will readily be conceded to us, that the chronology of this period, has its difficulties, under the best arrangement: and we therefore think some latitude of expression, (which has no consequences) should be indulged to every hypothesis.

There are many points of learning in Mr. Faber's volume, on which we cannot possibly touch. We could have wished, that he had examined David Levi's explanation of this prophecy. He would have found, that Solomon Bennett is not singular in his scheme, (which Mr. F. treats with contempt) and he would have met with a clear challenge demanding proof that "holy of holies" ever meant a person. It appears to be necessary, in treating this prophecy for the use of the Jews, to trench as little as possible on Jewish principles; and as it is clear that our Lord adopted and appealed to it, we cannot allow that it terminated either with his birth or his death—the dates might so terminate; but the prophecy extends beyond the dates. It is likely, therefore, that whoever contemplates this interesting and almost singular passage of scripture with views something less restricted than those of Mr. Faber, will be able to do it more justice than this learned writer; although such an interpreter may derive from Mr. Faber, great assistance in his undertaking: and—like ourselves—may be bound to acknowledge the pleasure and profit, received from perusing the present elaborate volume.

*Poems*; by D. P. Campbell. sm. 8vo. pp. 198. Price 6s. For the Authoress, by Young, Inverness, 1811.

THE following history of this little volume (which is dedicated to the Duchess of Gordon), inspires us with interest in favour of the authoress. It is written by the bookseller, who describes "the extreme timidity and inexperience of the writer of this volume, as having imposed this task" upon him. We shall only say that Mr. Young is a man of judgment; and shall justify our opinion by a specimen or two of what he so happily exerted himself to foster.

For the "Shetland Fisherman" our readers are prepared by our late report on

Dr. Edmonston's History of the Shetland Islands.

These Poems are the productions of a young female who had not attained her seventeenth year when they were put to the Press; and were undoubtedly written without any view to publication, until the distresses of a numerous family, of which she is the eldest, induced the Authoress to offer the greater part of them to the Publisher for any trifle he might think proper to give for them. Struck with the beauty and simplicity which, in his opinion, they appeared to possess, and feeling for the helpless situation of one who seemed so unconscious of their value, he could not in justice take advantage of that which was so much in his power. He therefore proposed to publish them by Subscription, for the sole benefit of the Authoress; and, trusting to a liberal and humane circle of friends, by whom he has been powerfully aided, he has the happiness to state, that the means which they have afforded, have conferred advantages on the Authoress which she could not otherwise have enjoyed; and he entertains the pleasing hope, that the further patronage and indulgence of the Public, will encourage attempts which may lay the foundation of her future prosperity.

#### THE SHETLAND FISHERMAN.

O, FAIR arose the summer dawn,  
No sullen mist was seen to lour,  
Night's dreary shadows were withdrawn,  
And Morning brought her golden hour.  
Soft was the air, and breathing balm,  
The sea-fowl clamour'd on the shore,  
The sky serene, the ocean calm,  
And hushed the breakers' deafening roar.  
And, slowly in the glittering east,  
The sun now raised his orient head,  
His beamy glories round him cast,  
On rock and steep their radiance shed.  
A trembling stream of glory lay  
Across the ocean's rippling bed,  
And quick his bright beams sipp'd away  
The dew-drops from each grassy blade.  
The soaring lark soon mock'd the eye,  
But still was heard his matin song,  
The sea-gull floats with ominous cry,  
The hungry raven flits along.  
And heard was many a female voice,  
That echoed o'er the rocky shore;  
And lisping children gay rejoice,  
And listen for the distant oar.

At length the six-oar'd boat appears,  
Slow moving o'er the unruffled tide ;  
Their long, long stay, with artless tears,  
Their little prattlers fondly chide.

"How could thee stay so long at sea ?  
High blew the wind, and Mammy wept,  
Tom could not sleep, but thought on thee,  
Tho' sweetly little Mary slept."

Anxious the wife her husband views,  
Who weary drags his limbs along ;  
Hey Kate ! he gayly cries, what news ?  
Then carols blithe his morning song.

"How could'st thou, William, stay so long  
Upon the dark and stormy sea ;  
Where tempests sweep, and dangers throng,  
So far from thy dear babes and me ?

O ! dark and dismal was the night,  
And fearful was the tempest's roar ;—  
And many a sheeted ghost, or sprite,  
Shriek'd wildly on the sea-beat shore.

I listen'd fearful to the wind,  
And heard a groan in every blast !  
A thousand fears disturb'd my mind,  
E'en when the tempest's rage was past."

"But we've successful been, dear Kate,  
Behold, my lass, that plenteous load !—  
To-day, I mean, to dine in state !  
On haddock, turbot, ling, and cod."

The hardy swain, with raptur'd eyes,  
Kisses his rose-lipp'd babes and Kate,  
Then to his humble home he hies,  
And blesses Heaven with heart elate.

Tho' coarse his fare, yet sweet to toil  
The morsel seems, to hunger sweet !  
The scanty produce of the soil,  
By Kate prepared both clean and neat.

Then on his straw bed careless thrown,  
He sinks into the arms of sleep ;  
Leaves it to paltry Wealth to groan,  
And pamper'd Luxury to weep.

#### TO MATILDA.

ADIEU to the scenes where the fairies have roved,  
Where the narrow burn rush'd down the moss-  
covered hill,

Adieu to the haunts where so lately we loved,  
By twilight, or moonlight, to wander at will.

Ah, Matilda ! these pleasures for ever have fled,

No time shall restore them again to our sight,  
No more on the banks of the smooth flowing rill,  
We'll sit, while the evening around us is still,  
And gaze on her planet so bright.

On the lap of affection indulgently laid,  
And nursed on the bosom of love,  
We knew not, we thought not how soon they  
might fade,

Or how far from our haunts they would rove ;  
For like dreams of romance that will gladden the  
soul,

Or like some soothing vision of rapture and  
bliss,

Around us awhile the enchantment was wove,  
Nor dreamt we, Matilda ! how soon we might  
prove

All the horrors of care and distress.

O ! how blest and how happy, nor sighing for  
wealth,

The world, and its pleasures, and sorrows forgot,  
We could dwell, the meek daughters of Virtue  
and Health,

Contentment our fortune, our dwelling a cot,  
Where, Matilda ! once more unconfined we would  
stray

By the moss-covered mountain or smooth flow-  
ing rill,

Where, pleas'd with each other, content with our  
lot,

Our views and our wishes confin'd to the spot  
And the sphere we were destin'd to fill.

But, alas ! how I wander,—wild Fancy, away !  
Why paint thus a scene that's so bright and so  
fair !

Why tell me we ever again shall be gay,  
Poor victims of sorrow, and daughters of care ;  
Adieu, my Matilda ! to visions of bliss

My boding heart dreads we shall never enjoy ;  
Let us dwell on the hope, with a rapture sincere,  
That we'll soon be releas'd from a world full of care,  
And mount to the regions of joy.

Oh ! grant me thy unclouded ray !  
And far from pow'r, and fame, and wealth,  
Thrice blest I'll pass life's varying day,  
With thee, bright maid ! and rosy health !

We cannot resist the pleasure of insert-  
ing one more production of this interesting  
female, whose family we hope will still  
farther feel the benefit of her genius.

## HOSPITALITY.

LIVES there a man whose hardened soul  
Ne'er felt soft Pity's kind control;  
Ne'er learn'd for others' joys to glow,  
Or shed the tear for others' woe;  
Whose spark of pure celestial fire  
Too soon was quench'd in base desire;  
And, once of pure celestial ray,  
The mind's best virtues die away?

I bid him turn his tearful eye,  
Since Fancy's wing so far can fly;  
And view Arabia's desert plains,  
Where pure unfetter'd Nature reigns;  
'Mid sultry wastes and deserts drear,  
The sand reflects affection's tear;  
And all the soul, from fetters free,  
Dissolves in HOSPITALITY.

Behold the friendless trav'ler roam  
These sandy deserts far from home;  
And see the deadly whirlwinds rise,  
Tremendous sweep the crimson skies;  
Heave flaming columns from the ground,  
And hurl them all the desert round;  
Then fall half smother'd on the sand—  
A stranger in a desert land.

See on the torrid ground he lies,  
And scarcely lifts his feeble eyes;  
While pangs oppress his heaving breast,  
And death's dark cave his only rest;  
No wife, no child, no parent near,  
To raise his head, and wipe the tear;  
No pillow and no fountain by,  
His only refuge seems—to die.

But when the whirlwind's rage is o'er,  
And peaceful lies the sandy shore;  
The savage smiling hastes to see,  
The beam of sweet tranquillity;  
The helpless stranger griev'd shall view,  
And tears his manly cheeks bedew;  
For him a sigh to Heav'n shall send,  
And own a brother and a friend.

He softly raises then the head,  
His eyes the tears of sorrow shed;  
While friendly, yet discordant sounds,  
Pour balm in all his inward wounds;  
Bid once again the pulses glow,  
The veins with crimson torrents flow;  
The savage shall embrace a guest,  
Hail bid him welcome to his breast.

At length the trav'ler glad shall rise,  
And casting round his grateful eyes;  
Shall call the savage nature's child,  
The guardian angel of the wild;  
And to the tent in peace convey'd,  
Shall welcome glad the sacred shade,  
And while he views each favor free,  
Bless purest HOSPITALITY.

Poems; by Mary Russell Mitford. 8vo. pp. 155. Price 5s. Longman and Co. London, 1810.

Miss Mitford's talents are well known. If they are not of the first rate, there is a respectability about them which secures them from contempt. Perhaps this lady trusts somewhat too much to imitation; and has too modest an opinion of her own powers. It is but seldom that occasional poems can be read with pleasure by those who are strangers to the occasion; and much allowance must be made for the disadvantage under which such productions appear before the public. Those allowances, we doubt not, this lady will meet from the public, to whose enjoyments she has contributed by the present volume, of which our readers may judge from the annexed extract.

## TO THE EVENING PRIMROSE.

Lov'd flow'ret, rear thy drooping head,  
And wake thy beauty pale!  
Thy lovely blossoms haste to spread,  
And woo the fragrant gale!

Soon shall the ev'ning breezes blow,  
Soon fall the ev'ning dews,  
Then raise thy petals fainting low,  
Thy modest charms diffuse.

Yon flaunting sun-flower, by thy side,  
In starry radiance gay,  
Spreads her rich breast in beauty's pride,  
And courts the noon-tide ray.

Whilst, shrinking from the fervid glow,  
Thy modest colors fly,  
Each graceful flow'ret drooping low,  
Thy silken blossoms die.

But fairer than proud Phœbus' flow'rs  
In noon-tide beauty bright,  
Art thou, in ev'ning's pensive hour,  
By Cynthia's trembling light.

When faintly gleams the western star,  
And ev'ning's gentle breeze,  
Like sweetest music heard from far,  
Sighs softly through the trees.

Then lovely in the silver beam  
Thy flow'rets, glist'ning fair  
With pearly dew-drops, brightly gleam  
Resplendent through the air!

*The Value of Annuities from £1 to £1,000 per Annum, on Single Lives, from the Age of One [Year] to Ninety Years, with the Amount of Legacy Duty, &c.* By W. Campbell, Esq. 8vo. Price £1 5s. Sherwood and Co. London, 1810.

THE value of a book consisting wholly of figures and tables depends on its correctness; and the importance of it to the public depends on the frequency of those occasions on which it may be useful. By the duty on legacies, government has imposed an acquaintance with calculations and rates of annuities on some; and this book contains tables intended to facilitate the proper payments. It is published by the chief officer who superintends the collection of the duty; we therefore have all confidence in its accuracy. What further might be said Mr. Campbell shall say for himself.

It may not be improper to observe, for the information of those who are wholly unacquainted with the principle upon which annuities are computed, that the values of them are regulated by the rate of interest at which money may be improved, and the probabilities of the duration of human life: therefore, the higher the rate of interest at which the purchase money may be improved by the grantor, and the greater the frailty of human life, the less will be the value of the annuity. And, *vice versa*, the lower the rate of interest, and the greater the probabilities of living, so will the value increase. The tables, here deduced from the *Northampton* observations of the probabilities of life, are the most proper for good lives; and those deduced from the *London* observations are most suitable to indifferent lives, and for such as reside in unhealthy situations.

The rate of interest at which the purchase money may be improved by the grantor, is taken at *four per cent.* and also at *five per cent.* the former as being most applicable to cases where the annuity is granted by public bodies, and the latter where the grant is made by private individuals.

The first table, deduced from the *Northampton* observations, is agreeable to the schedule of the 36th Geo. 3d, cap. 52, for the payment of the duty on legacies; and therefore, to this table is annexed the amounts of the several rates of legacy duty, payable on the value of each annuity; for all legacies given as, or deemed annuities *for life*, must be valued by this table for the payment of the duty.

The table for the value of annuities for *years certain*, being the table by which an-

nuities bequeathed for a *term of years* must, for the payment of the duty, be valued; is placed immediately after the *four per cent. Northampton* table.

The figures are arranged in columns; according to the age of the annuitant, and the value of the annuity; the sums which discover the value of the annuity discover also, on inspection, the amount of the duty to be paid by the various classes of legatees.

#### LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

#### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### ANTIQUITIES.

In the press, *Northern Antiquities; or Tracts*, designed to illustrate the early History, Poetry, and Romance of the Nations of the North of Europe. In royal 4to. printed in the best manner, by Ballantyne and Co. Price £3. 3s. in boards. It is the purpose of this work, not only to pursue the investigation of former antiquities, concerning the literature of Scandinavia, but also to state the result of similar researches into that of ancient Germany, through its various provinces and dependencies: a subject, which, notwithstanding the numerous inquiries into the rise and progress of poetry and romantic fiction, has never yet been touched upon by any British writer. The information which the editors have been able to gain upon this subject has been selected with care from curious and authentic sources, now rendered inaccessible by the state of the Continent; and it is hoped, that the novelty and interest of such materials will supply any deficiency of arrangement in the manner of laying them before the public. The mode adopted has been that of detached tracts or essays, containing abstracts of the romances, and specimens of the poetry under investigation, including not only that of the Gothic and Celtic tribes, but of the Russians, Estonians, Letts, and other Slavonian nations. Among other curious articles of information, the reader will be introduced to the German *Helven-Buch*, or Legend of Champions, and the Nibelungen, metrical romances of great antiquity, of which the heroes are Theodoric of Verona, and the well-known Attila. He will also find an account of the Kaempe Viser, a collection of Danish heroic ballads, first printed in 1591, with versions of some of the most interesting pieces which it contains. The work will also contain an analysis of the celebrated *Hervarar Suga*, with other articles of interest and curiosity.

##### ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. James Savage will publish in the course of next month, *Observations on the Varieties of Architecture*, used in structure of parish churches.

##### ASTRONOMY.

Professor Vince is reprinting the first volume of his *System of Astronomy* in quarto.



**BIBLICAL LITERATURE.**

Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Valpy have relinquished the publication of their Hebrew Bible, lately advertised, in consequence of the recent appearance of a similar work by the Rev. Mr. Fiey, which is intended to embrace the same advantages.

Mr. T. Thomas, of Warcham, will shortly publish the Analogies and Anomalies of the Hebrew Language considered, particularly in relation to the languages of Greece and Rome.

The Rev. Robert Uvedall will soon publish a Description of a new invented Instrument or Machine for illustrating on Rational and Scientific Principles, the Structure and Theory of the Hebrew Language, by a method never before attempted.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.**

Mr. J. M. Flindall, bookseller of Lambeth Marsh, has in a state of forwardness, a catalogue of Scarce and Rare English Portraits, and of books containing such portraits, chiefly compiled from the more bulky volumes of Bromley and Grainger; and for convenience of collectors, it is printed in a pocket size. Subjoined are notes by the compiler, who has for several years employed his leisure hours in this task.

**BIOGRAPHY.**

Memoirs of the Life of Prince Potemkin, Field Marshal in the Service of Russia during the Reign of the Empress Catharine, will appear in a few days in 1 vol. 8vo. embellished with a portrait.

The fourth volume (containing Ireland) of the Biographical Peerage of the United Kingdom, is in a state of forwardness.

Mr. Thomas Todd, of St. Martin's-lane, announces a New History or Dictionary of Engravers, who have practised the art in wood, metal, or other substances, from its appearance in the fifteenth century to the present time.

**BOTANY.**

The third volume of the second and enlarged edition of Aiton's Hortus Kewensis is nearly ready for publication.

**CLASSICAL LITERATURE.**

Mr. E. H. Barker, of Trinity college, Cambridge, will speedily publish, Cicero de Amicitia et Senectute, from the text of Ernesti, with notes and remarks; and an appendix, in which will be found some curious articles on the affinity of different languages to the Latin, including two Essays on the Origin and Extinction of the Latin Tongue, by the Rev. R. Patrick, of Hull.

Among the precious MSS. of the Oriental Library of Monte-Casino, there has just been found a Greek MS. of Apollonius Evander, the Nephew of Apollonius of Rhodes. Among other important objects which this MS. contains, is a very detailed account of the Eruption of Vesuvius in the Reign of Titus. A learned Hellenist will soon give a translation, with the Greek opposite.

**DRAMA.**

In the press, and speedily will be published, a new edition of Richardson's Essays on Shakespeare's Dramatic Characters, enlarged, &c.

**FINE ARTS.**

A very interesting work has just been announced, on the Ancient Costume of England, from the designs of Charles Hamilton, Esq. to be executed in aqua-tinta by Mr. J. A. Atkinson and Mr. Merigot. Each plate will represent one, two, or more objects, accurately coloured, and the

back ground will generally be illustrative of the subject. The figures will be represented in the attitudes of life, and in a style of improved drawing, wherever the original demands it; the author pledging himself to give the exact costume of his prototype, without confining himself to the attitudes of sepulchral monuments, or the hard and disproportioned lines of Anglo-Saxon and Norman illuminations.

Mr. King, drawing-master of Chichester, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, under the patronage of the Bishop of that Diocese, a print from a large painting of the Bishops of Selsey and Chichester, from St. Wilpied, the first prelate A. D. 681, down to the reformation. This picture, containing fifty-eight portraits with long inscriptions, is in the south transept of Chichester Cathedral, painted by Bernardi in 1519.

**GEOGRAPHY.**

The Rev. J. Goldsmith is preparing a second part of his Grammar of Geography, the object of which is to describe the British Empire.

Thomas Myers, M. A. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will shortly publish an Introduction to Historical, Physical, and Political Geography, in an octavo volume, illustrated by eighteen quarto maps.

**GEOLOGY.**

Mr. Parkinson's third volume of the Organic Remains of a Former World, will appear in the course of the present month.

**HISTORY.**

Mr. Wm. Tucker, will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, The Elements of the History of Revolutionary Europe, with a large engraved chart.

**JURISPRUDENCE.**

Mr. Maddock, the barrister, has in the press, in a quarto volume, The Life of Lord Chancellor Somers, including remarks on the affairs of his time and the bill of rights, with a commentary.

**MEDICINE.**

Mr. Allan Burns, of Glasgow, will soon publish, in an octavo volume, Observations on the Surgical Anatomy of the Head and Neck, illustrated by numerous cases and engravings.

The second volume of the Medico-chirurgical Transactions is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. B. Travers's Inquiry concerning Injuries to the Canal of the Intestines, in an octavo volume, will shortly appear.

**MISCELLANIES.**

Mr. Saint, of Norwich, is about to publish Letters on the necessity of Reform in the Studies at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and on the abuses in our public military institutions.

In a few days will be published, 1 volume duodecimo, Alexis the Royal Inconstant, extracted from the Persian Annals, by the immediate desire and under the patronage of Josephine Bonaparte the Ex-Empress of the French.

Robert Southey, esq. has nearly ready for publication, Omiana, in a duodecimo volume; also a second edition, in two duodecimo volumes, of the Curse of Kehama.

New Editions will shortly be published, of Madame de Genlis's historical romance "Madame de Maintenon, pour servir de suite à l'Histoire de la Duchesse de la Valliere," also of her "Alphonsine; ou, la Tendresse Maternelle."

Madame de Staël's work, "De la Littérature

*Ancienne et Moderne*," which has been suppressed on the continent, will be published in a few days, with *Memoirs of the Author's Life*, prefixed, in 2 volumes, small 8vo.

The late Mr. Smeaton's Reports, Estimates, and Treatises, on Canals, Navigable Rivers, Harbours, &c. with other miscellaneous papers, printed chiefly from his manuscripts, in three quarto volumes, are nearly ready for publication.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Sir R. Phillips intends to publish a new periodical work, under the title of the *Spirit of Literature*, on the plan of the supplemental numbers of the *Monthly Magazine*, but independent of, and unconnected with, that work.

#### POETRY.

Mr. Wilson, of Magdalen College, Oxford, has a volume of Poems in the press. The principal poem is entitled *the Isle of Palms*; others are descriptive of the scenery among the lakes.

The second edition of *Songs on the Chace* will appear early in the next month, with additions.

In a forward state of preparation, *Tixall Poetry*; from originals in the possession of, and accompanied with notes, illustrations, and an introduction by, Arthur Clifford, esq. editor of the *State Papers* and *Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler*. In demy and royal 4to. printed in the best manner, by Ballantyne and Co. with engravings. This volume will contain a number of original poems, chiefly composed by individuals of the Aston Family, for many centuries resident at Tixall, near Stafford, during the early part of the 17th century. As the editor has found it impossible, to ascertain exactly the author of each poem, and as they are obviously written by several different hands, he has judged it expedient to include them under the title of *Tixall Poetry*, at which place most of them appear to have been written, and where they were all preserved. A few original letters will be added, which throw some light on the poems; and other contemporary poets, discovered at Tixall, and never before published.

The author of "*The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa*," will shortly publish a poem, in two parts, entitled, *The Conflict of Albuera*.

#### STATISTICS.

Edward Wakefield, esq. will shortly publish, in a quarto volume, *The Present State of Ireland*.

#### WORKS PUBLISHED.

##### AGRICULTURE.

A General View of the Agriculture of Aberdeenshire, drawn up by direction of the Board of Agriculture. By G. S. Keith, D.D. 8vo. 15s.

A Treatise on the Breeding of Swine and Curing of Bacon; with hints on other agricultural subjects. By R. Anderson, 8vo. 5s.

##### ASTRONOMY.

A set of Astronomical Tables, for the years 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, for the use of those who study Elementary Philosophy, or Astrology. By Thomas White, vol. 1, 12mo. 8s. Or each year separate, price 2s. A volume, containing four years, will be continued annually.

##### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

*Bibliotheca Classica Selecta*: a Catalogue of a valuable and useful collection of Greek and

Latin Classics, Lexicons, Biblical Literature, &c. Several on large paper, and in Morocco and Russia leather bindings, now on sale, with prices affixed, at Lunn's classical library, Soho-square, gratis.

##### DRAMA.

*One o'Clock*; or, *the Knight and the Wood Demon*, a grand musical romance, in three acts, by M. G. Lewis, 2s. 6d.

*The Boarding House*; or, *Five Hours at Brighton*, performing at the Lyceum Theatre. By S. Beazley, jun. esq. 2s.

##### EDUCATION.

*Maxims and Directions for Youth*, on a variety of important and interesting subjects, calculated for private families and schools. By the Rev. J. Thornton, 18mo. 1s. 3d.

*Adair's Five Hundred Questions on Goldsmith's History of England*, for the use of schools, 1s.

A new Elementary Grammar of the English Language. By J. Tunwick, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

*Barrow's Five Hundred Questions on the New Testament*, for the use of all schools in which the Christian religion is taught, 1s.

*The Tutor's Key to the Three Thousand Questions*, contained in the *Universal Preceptor*, the *Grammars of Geography and Chemistry*, *Barrow's Questions on the New Testament*, and *Adair's Questions on Goldsmith's England*, 3s. 6d.

*Lessons, Astronomical, and Philosophical*, for the Amusement and Instruction of British Youth; being an attempt to explain and account for the most usual appearances in nature in a familiar manner, from established principles. The whole interspersed with moral reflections. By Olinthus Gregory, LL.D. Of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The fourth edition, much enlarged and improved, 12mo. 5s.

*A Vindication of Dr. Bell's System of Tuition*, in a series of letters. By Herbert Marsh, D.D. F.R.S. Margaret professor of divinity in the University of Cambridge, 8vo.

##### GEOLOGY.

*Transactions of the Geological Society*, vol. 1, 4to. 2*l*.

##### HISTORY.

*The Lives of the Twelve Cæsars*. By Eliza Rogers. With an Atlas, containing ten maps, seven coloured, 5 vols. 8vo.

A Sketch of the principal Events in English History. By William Tell, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

##### MATHEMATICS.

A Compendious and Practical Treatise on the Construction, Properties, and Analogies, of the Three Conic Sections. By the Rev. B. Bridge, B.D. 8vo. 5s.—*Mathematical Sections*. By the Rev. B. Bridge, 2 vols. 8vo. 5s.

##### MILITARY AFFAIRS.

*The Excellence of the British Military Code*, and the Expediency of a strict Attention to the Details of its Administration: 8s.

##### MISCELLANIES.

A Selection of Articles from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. IV. 8vo. 1*l*s.

Fifth Report of the Directors of the African Institution, read at their general annual meeting, March 27, 1811, 2s.

*Lecture à Sophie sur la Fête donnée par le Prince Régent, pour célébrer l'Anniversaire de la Naissance du Roi*. Par F. Baron de Geramb, 4to. 7s.

*Histoire des Femmes Françaises*, les plus

célebres, et de leur Influence sur la Littérature, &c. Par Mad. de Genlis, 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

The Projector; a periodical paper, originally published in monthly numbers, from January 1802 to November 1809. Revised and corrected by the author, 3 vols. 8vo. £1. 7s.

The Modern Domestic Brewer, in two parts. 1. Preliminary discourse and observations on water, malt, and hops; together with a dissertation on the four quarters of the year, as they relate to brewing. 2. The most approved method of brewing malt liquors, with observations on the use of the thermometer, and all other matters relating to brewery. By G. Cooper, 1s. 6d.

Advice to all who bathe for Amusement, Health, or who are desirous of acquiring the Art of Swimming. By W. H. Mallison, 6d.

A Letter upon the Mischievous Influence of the Spanish Inquisition, as it actually exists in the Provinces under the Spanish Government. Translated from El Espanol, a periodical Spanish Journal, published in London, 8vo. 2s.

Londina Illustrata, Number X. Containing, 1. A large view of the great fire of London, in 1666, engraved from an original picture.—2. The Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, with a ground-plan of the structure.—3. View of the conflagration of Drury-lane Theatre, taken from Westminster bridge; and a vignette, exhibiting the ruins from Brydges-street. The printed descriptions are of Somerset-house, Howell's view of London, Whitehall and St. James's palaces both from drawings, by Hollar, 8s.

#### NAVIGATION.

Directions for Sailing to and from the East-Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, and the interjacent Ports. By J. Horsburgh, F.R.S. Part I. 4to. £2. 5s.

#### NOVELS.

Marie Menzikop et Feden Dolgarouki, Histoire Russe; traduite par Mad. de Montolieu, 3 vol. 12mo. 15s.

Virginia; or, the Peace of Amiens, 4 vols. £1. 4s.

The Caledonian Banditti, or Heir of Duncaethal; a romance. By Mrs. Smith, 3 vols. 16s.

The Inhabitants of the Earth; or, the Follies of Woman. By A. F. Holstein, 3 vols. 16s. 6d.

The Cousins, or a Woman's Promise, and a Lover's Vow, 3 vols. 15s.

Elnathan, or the Ages of Man, an Historical Romance, 3 vols. 13s.

The Welch Mountaineer. By a Mower, 2 vols. 7s.

#### PHYSIOLOGY.

Essays on the Changes of the Human Body, at its different Ages; the Diseases to which it is predisposed in each Period of Life; and the physiological Principles of its Longevity. The whole illustrated by many Analogies in Plants and Animals. By T. Jameson, M. D. Member of the Colleges of Physicians in London and Edinburgh, and resident Physician at Cheltenham, 8vo. 9s.

#### POETRY.

Carlton House Fête, or the Disappointed Band, in a series of elegies; to which is added, Curiosity in Rags, an elegy. By P. Pindar, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Poems and Letters. By the late W. J. Roberts, with some Account of his Life, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Capital; a satirical and sentimental poem, dedicated to the Earl of Stanhope, 2s. 6d.

Poems. By Lieut. Charles Gray, of the Royal Marines, foolscap 8vo. 6s. and post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Regent's Fête, or the Prince and his Country. By E. Fitzgerald, Esq. 2s. 6d.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Substance of a Speech delivered by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, in the House of Commons, on the second reading of Earl Stanhope's Bill, 2s.

Money, what it is, its value, and in reference to Bank of England Notes, and any valuable circulating Medium. By N. Cooke, Esq. 1s.

The Speech of Mr. Johnstone on the third reading of the Bill, commonly called Lord Stanhope's Bill, July 19, 1811. 2s. 6d.

Substance of the Speech delivered in the House of Commons, by the Rt. Hon. George Rose, May 1811, on the Report of Bullion Committee.

#### POLITICS.

Letters addressed to the People of the United States of America, on the Conduct of the Past and Present Administrations of the American Government towards Great Britain and France. By Colonel T. Pickering, formerly Secretary of State to the Government of the United States, 8vo. 5s.

An Address to the People of the United States. By the Hon. R. Smith. 1s. 6d.

#### THEOLOGY.

Sketches of Sentiment on several Important Theological Subjects. By J. Clarke. 12mo. 5s.

A Selection of Psalms and Several Hymns, for the Use of the Established Church. 2s.

The Life and Death of the ever-blessed Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the World. By Jeremy Taylor, D. D. a new edition, 2 vols. £1. 4s.

Four Sermons preached in London, May 8, 9, 10, 1811, at the Seventeenth General Meeting of the Missionary Society. 3s.

An Exposition of such of the Prophecies of Daniel as receive their accomplishments under the New Testament, by the late Rev. M. F. Ross, A. M. Translated from the German by E. Henderson. 8vo. 7s.

The Connection between the Simplicity of the Gospel and the leading Principles of the Protestant Cause: a Sermon preached July 10, 1811, at George's Meeting-house, Exeter, before the Society of Unitarian Christians established in the West of England, for promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue, by the Distribution of Books. By John Kentish. 8vo. 1s.

Advantages of Early Piety unfolded and displayed, in a Series of plain Discourses addressed to Young People. By the Rev. J. Thornton, author of the Christian's Consolation. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Mosaic Creation illustrated, by Discoveries and Experiments derived from the present enlightened State of Science. To which is prefixed the Cosmogony of the Ancients, with Reflections, intended to promote Vital and Practical Religion. By the Rev. Thomas Wood. 8vo. 8s.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Journal of a Tour in Iceland, in the Summer of 1809. By W. J. Hooker, F. L. S. and Member of the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh 10s. 6d.

Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary, during the years 1806 and 1807. By F. A. De Chateaubriand; Translated from the French, 2 vol. 8vo. £1. 4s.

## DIDASCALIA.

## COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Whenever our duty as Panoramists, has called us to attend the representation of a new piece, we have too often had occasion, in reference to modern bards, to ejaculate in the language of Shakespeare, "Oh, that the gods had made them poetical!"—a sigh has been the response, or perhaps, a scrap of "rusty Latin"—we use the words of Queen Bess—from our tablet of memory, *Poeta nascitur, non fit!*—When sinking into the gloom of despondence, nothing relieves us but the exhilarating fall of the curtain. Such, again, was our situation on Wednesday evening, October 16, at the first display of a new musical drama, entitled *Kamtschatka*—the first act of which was as dull as an auctioneer's catalogue—the second, as his wit,—and the third—but to describe the whole by way of comparison, it is a true German diligence, "the real Brunswick post-wagon," laden with the cast off bales of linsey-woolsey and some literary pigs of lead, of Von Kotzebue, containing nothing to cheer the forlorn passengers, but a solitary songster, who luckily, had some good music to entertain the company with, and without whose (Sinclair's) delightful warblings, the terrors of its tedious march could not have been supported.

The reader will find the story in the drama of Benyowski. The principal features consist of a young lady falling in love with Benyowski, who has a wife and six children; this fellow teaches her sentiment and French, and even pretends to love her. Then there is one Stephano, a thorough Russian Grimbald, in love with the same lady; this character was played by the translator, Mr. C. Kemble, who, to speak in the German style, looked, ranted, and died, "infernally well."—The first scene in the piece, represents a picturesque view in Kamtschatka of a bear hunt—the bear in a whole skin, crosses the stage, followed by hunters; when, re-entering, we expected he would have turned out a young Roscius—as quadruped acting has lately been so superb—but unluckily Bruin was killed in the moment when he began to display his fine acting,\* and he only had time, imitating hu-

\* Travellers tell us that in Kamtschatka, when a bear triumphs over the aggressor, he tears his skin from his skull, draws it over his face, and then leaves him; the reason for so doing, say the Kamtschadales, is, because this animal cannot endure the human aspect.—Now this scene, portrayed by the German partnership, would have afforded a better opportunity for fine acting, than any thing the

manity most abominably, to mouth, like some of our excellent actors, a most horrible growl.

We are at a loss to conceive how the managers could select from their dramatic pigeon-holes, such a "romantic" tragedy as Benyowski, the very refuse of German literature!—not that the piece as now represented, is so bad as the original, for that occupies *five*, this only *three* acts. This specimen of immorality, would better become the hands of the common hangman at a bonfire, *by order*, than a scenical representation before any enlightened audience. Our morality may well be doubted† for attending such trash—let our readers take a specimen of the grandeur of Kotzebue's genius, from the following, copied from Thomson's edition: we are justified in saying that the very dregs of a Bartholomew fair audience, could not have endured such indecent rhapsodies.

—"Heaven and hell"—"Damnation!"—"Hell and the devil!"—"Our welcome is like the salutation of hell, when the devil arrives with a fresh stock of souls!"—"Oh, Almighty God!"—"Long life to the devil!"—"Hell and furies!"—"God damn thee!"—"I send him to hell, that I may find a servant ready to receive me!"—

In selecting this mountain of monstrosity, Mr. C. Kemble has shewn his want of judgment, and his contempt of that public who are his supporters. To use the language of his fellow quack and great original, Kotzebue, *le cœur palpite* at reading the blasphemies, the wretched effusions, the profane drivellings of this German dramatist.‡ It is both an insult against nature, by the German; and an English audience, by the Briton; for which the original author merited banishment to Kamtschatka, and the translator ought to be condemned to lose the favour of the public, until he has made the *amende honorable*, by writing a good play, and forswearing such "villainous company as hath been his undoing," in this instance.

Although the comic songs never once decomposed the gravity of our countenance, yet we will regale our reader with a specimen: perhaps it may have a different effect upon his.

quadrupeds have yet done, and perhaps would have completely distanced the performance of John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, or any other *liped*.

\* Kotzebue has very properly christened his Pizarro, a *romantic tragedy*!

† See Dr. Milner's Observations on the Stage, page 792, of our present number.

‡ For what is reported of Kotzebue's manner of obtaining such wash, consult our OBSERVANDA EXTERNA, p. 930.



Song.

Von Awlitz, the cobbler, was poor as a rat,  
And fed upon bear's flesh at dinner;  
Quoth he, "by St. Crispin, to laugh and grow fat,  
Is better than cry, and grow thinner."  
His wife, in the girdle, was lank as a hurdle,  
And turned up her nose at his revels;  
She seem'd, with her *mumps*, and her *glumps*,  
and her *dumps*,  
The bluest of all the blue devils.  
He laugh'd ha, ha, ha!—and she sigh'd heigho!  
*O rat-a-tat a heigho!*

She hated to see him grow big as a bear,  
And cried in an *elegant flutter*,  
"Lord, Mr. Von Awlitz, I vow and declare,  
You're as fat as a *firkin of butter*!"  
Now, Mr. Von Awlitz, a quizzer was he,  
And said, (for he swore *he should catch it*),  
"To-morrow we dine on the bark of a tree,  
Pray lend me your phiz for a hatchet."  
He laugh'd ha, ha &c.

She scolded him thin in a twelvemonth, I trow,  
—*She grumbled a d growl'd in their gizzards,\**  
And Mr. and Mrs. Von Awlitz are now  
As lean as a couple of lizards.  
Let each merry gig, who wants to look big,  
When single, take care to grow fatter,  
One gets a lean face, when the parson says grace,  
For marriage is no laughing matter.  
He laugh'd ha, ha, ha!—and she sigh'd heigho,  
*O rat-a-tat a heigho!*

Pray, courteous reader, what feelest thou  
at the recital of such poetry?—we wish it  
may have enabled thee to laugh—but "*we*  
don't laugh," "*we* sigh heigho!" yea, "*O*  
rat-a-tat a heigho!"—It has given us the  
"*glumps* and the *dumps*," most effectually:  
—and we hope Mr. C. Kemble will forgive  
us, when we tell him that his genius  
has rendered us exact counter-parts to Mrs.  
Von Awlitz, in her "*elegant flutter*," "*the*  
bluest of all the blue devils!"—and we think  
that future audiences, who suffer their under-  
standings to be thus insulted, deserve to be a  
little afflicted with "*the mumps*," if it  
were only to incapacitate them from swallow-  
ing such an Anglo-Germanic mess for wit.

Now, reader, after the *gay* specimens, we  
treat thee with a *sad* one:

\* *Elegant alliteration!*—*grumbled, growl'd, gizzard.*—In another song we have

"A little *gilt* Bacchus, astride a *gilt* tub,  
With a *gilt* bunch of *grapes* in his fist.

Then, home from the *weary* chace as we turn,  
With a *heavy heart*, but a footstep light,  
The sun rises sad on the Exile's morn,  
And sadder he sets on the Exile's night.

Can any thing be *sadder*?—Our stage-  
writers seem to forget all propriety in their  
songs; but as, according to Boileau,

Ev'n in a song there must be art and sense,  
we advise Mr. C. Kemble to read that able  
author's *Art of Poetry*, and then he surely  
will not pester the public any more with such  
rhyming-stuff as we have quoted, nor "*by*  
gosh" and "*family wash*"—or "*in a fog*"  
"*as drunk as a hog*."

Some of the music was pretty, but in general,  
not entitled to special praise. The piece  
was very much disapproved of—but what of  
that, the managers talk of "*unbounded ap-  
plause*," till their tongues can no longer wag.  
The scenery and trappings were very fine.

#### THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

September 30, was produced at this theatre  
a sort of speaking pantomime, or Raymond  
and Agnes done into dialogue, and palmed on  
the public as something new, under the title  
of *The Travellers Benighted*, or *The Forest*  
of *Rosenwald*. Of the original, as a mere  
pantomime, we have at present nothing to  
say. Mr. Lewis's dismal demoniacs have  
long since descended to their due level, and  
all the artifices of stained gowns, crimson  
pillows, sliding pannels, and ugly ruffians,  
("looking as grim as tigers,") with uglier  
whiskers, and blue fires issuing from the jaws  
of snakes while they twist themselves round  
their devoted victims, have been in vain ex-  
hausted to restore them! We doubt, however,  
if any thing has happened for some time at  
this, or any other theatre, more likely to  
prove fatal to the cause of such fooler-  
ies, such *raw head and bloody bone* devices,  
than this exhibition. The dialogue was bad,  
and the music worse. Raymond and his ve-  
nerable papa, opened the profound story by  
as comical an interchange of slow speech and  
quick march as was ever witnessed at Astley's:  
The design seemed to be, that as the dialogue  
could not possibly relieve the piece, that the  
music should relieve the dialogue:—ac-  
cordingly, after each sentence was finished,  
the fiddlers struck up a few bars of some Irish  
jig, and the actors beat time in a country  
quick step, till the jig again gave way to the  
dialogue. The attempts of Robert upon the  
life of Raymond might have claimed a mo-  
ment's serious attention, had it not been for  
the merry interposition of the aforesaid fiddlers,  
who seemed one and all resolved, that if  
Raymond was to die, he should die to the  
gayest accompaniment they could give him.

To be serious, we think attempts of this sort



deserve success on no theatre; and if the proprietors do not find adequate means to furnish the town with rational legitimate entertainment, with good plays and good farces, why then let them continue to play, as they have done, to empty benches; for *spectacles*, as they are called, were not ordained to blaze within the dungeon sphere of the Little Theatre. Notwithstanding the laughter with which this melancholy nonsense was received throughout, the audience would not allow it to be announced for a second representation, so universal was their condemnation—and yet the managers have paid no attention to the *fat* of the public, but, have performed the piece almost every night since, and no doubt, are ready to swear,\* that “it was interrupted in almost every scene by as gratifying applause as ever repaid the most anxious labours of a dramatist.” So much for the *modest assurance* of the London managers of theatres, which we hope our country readers will duly appreciate, or they must frequently think our reports deal in wholesale falsities.

It has been very properly remarked, that “the work from which the story is taken, is among those which it would be to the credit of the age to have stigmatized from its first appearance, and which no man of a wise and well ordered mind would wish to see played once more into popularity. *The Monk* was the disgrace of its author, and it is gratifying to every friend of public decency to know, that he has never risen from the degradation of writing such a work.”

In this *original* work, the author in an advertisement, acknowledges some of his plagiarisms—but since the *Diable Amoureux* of poor Cazotte has been translated,† more plagiarisms have been discovered, and the translator thus apostrophizes Mr. L.

“I will not arrogate to myself the task of deciding between the simple, unpretending, and fanciful series of incidents displayed in the romance of *Mons. Cazotte*, and the wild and gloomy fictions, the incidents from which nature recoils, the high-wrought if not licentious descriptions, and the mixture of superstition, and bold, not to say impious, philosophy, which have excited such universal attention,

\* Compare *Panorama*, present volume, p. 671.

† Under the title of *Biondetta*, or the *Enamoured Spirit: a Romance*. Dedicated (without permission) to M. G. Lewis, Esq. Author of the *Monk*. Sm. 8vo. Pp. 220. Price 5s. Pople, London: 1810.—For the memoirs of Mr. Cazotte, with his remarkable prophecy relative to the French revolution, and its complete accomplishment, compare *Literary Panorama*, Vol. I. pp. 64, 538, 747, 769, 995.

have afforded so much pleasure to some, and occasioned so much disgust to others, and obtained so much applause and reprehension, to the author of the far-famed romance of the *Monk*.”

A new farce, entitled *Darkness Visible*, has been produced at this theatre. The plot exhibits a gay deceiver, who, determined to settle in life, comes to a country town to marry a girl of his father's recommending; but, before he visits his intended, he meets another young lady in the street, with whom being suddenly smitten, he forgets the object of his journey, and schemes how to carry off his adorable last love. A guardian there is of course, and he is an auctioneer, with whom our volatile spark, having scraped acquaintance in the same place, equivocally arise which give room for some unorthodox scenes. After several hair-breadth escapes, the young lady goes off with a man she knows nothing of, but is intercepted for the purpose of a general amnesty.—The piece is light and entertaining, and has much humour in it; it is one of those few modern farces in which the spectator can really enjoy a good laugh almost from beginning to end, but it is plentifully interspersed with oaths. Mr. Hook has published his farce \* and dedicated it to the manager, for his “genuine talent, liberality of heart, brilliancy of wit, suavity of manners, &c.” We select a passage from his advertisement:

“Serious criticisms upon broad Farces, seem to me like architectural discussions upon the construction of Mouse-Traps, and a man might be censured for making a Mouse-Trap, because it happened not to be a County Gaol, with as much reason as a writer is condemned for making his Farces light and laughable, because they are *not* Comedies.

“To the writing of Comedy—talents, genius, imagination, knowledge of the world, and ten thousand other qualities are essential; but a Farce is allowed to be a collection of *possible improbabilities*, *outré* characters, and forced incidents, so put together, as to raise a laugh, and please for the moment. These materials, in the hands of favourite performers, are enough to answer the purposes for which they are intended, and from the actors, generally speaking, the piece receives its popularity. No man ever expected to become famous for writing farces. No man ever expected to be immortalized by making Mouse-Traps.”

Oct. 15th this theatre closed for the season, when Mr. Elliston delivered the following address:

\* *Darkness Visible*. A Farce, in Two Acts. Performed with great Applause, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. Written by Theodore Edward Hook, Esq. 8vo. Pp. 45. Price 2s. Chapple, London: 1811.

" I am desired, Ladies and Gentlemen, by the Managers of this Theatre to inform you, that on this night they close a season of *experiment*, which has been adopted to save their interests from annihilation. Without meaning to advance any complaint against their great rivals, the superiority of whose theatrical privileges such rivals have certainly a right to exercise to their own advantage: without any intension of this nature, the Managers here beg leave to state, that the increasing protraction of performances, in what are called the Winter Houses, and the extensive controul those Houses possess over persons engaged by them, have created an imperious necessity of establishing, as nearly as it has yet been possible, a Company of Performers independent of other London Playhouses; as the only method of preventing their property from being totally destroyed, before further means may have been effected to guard it.

" In such an arduous struggle, through the known generosity of this metropolis, the Managers have met encouragement — if not to that extent which may conduce to their present profit, at least in a proportion to give them hope, that (in addition to their humble solicitation to be relieved from certain restrictions) their perseverance to entertain you, and from time to time, an accumulation of new talents, will crown their efforts with that ultimate success which British patronage is sure to promote, in consideration of those who assiduously labour to deserve it."

Mr. Colman has presented a petition to the Prince Regent, praying, that, by the interposition of his Royal Highness, either the Winter Theatres may be limited to their usual time of closing, viz. the 4th of June, or that he may be allowed to extend his time of performing to eight months annually, to compensate for the loss which the Haymarket Theatre sustains by that of Covent Garden being now kept open till August, and re-opening early in September following.

We wish the managers success in their application; but we hope something will be done for the public relative to the dreadful state of egress and regress at this theatre; this should be carefully enquired into before any favour is granted; the lives of the public, in case of fire, or other accidents, should at least be as cautiously ensured as human foresight can accomplish.

.....  
LYCEUM.

A new musical farce has been produced at this theatre, entitled *The Green Eyed Monster; or how to get your Money*, said to be written by Mr. Pocock.

It was previously so be-puffed and be-praised that its appearance created much disappointment to the play going folks; for us, it operated in a contrary direction; for we are convinced that if a work has merit it will force its way; and that an author has no necessity to stoop to tricks worthy quack doctors only, who the moment they leave off puffing or advertising their nostrums down drops their sale, and their cures universal are sunk into obscurity.

This piece was received with those marks of disapprobation, which ought to have sent it to the shades below,—although one or two of the songs were pleasing, yet they could not prevent the audience from even murmuring, and looking both *black and blue* upon the *Green-Eyed Monster*!

.....  
The Opera performances at this Theatre closed with the following address:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In consequence of Mr. Raymond's continued indisposition, the task has devolved on me of announcing to you, that the performances of this evening will terminate the third season of the English Opera; and I have it in commission from the Proprietors, to express to you their high and grateful sense of the distinguished support they have met with in an establishment which had its origin in an earnest desire to give consequence to native talents, and to convince the world that the merit of English singers might hold a rank (and that not a mean one) amidst the performances of a more favoured but foreign nation. How far this has been accomplished remains with you to decide; and it is to your award the Proprietors appeal for that approbation which is the summit of their hopes. To make the English Opera worthy your attention every encouragement has been given to Authors, Composers, and Performers; novelty has been sought for, merit has been rewarded; and the Proprietors are determined to persevere in a plan which has been honoured with your smiles; and they beg leave to assure you, that no expence, no labour, no assiduity on their parts shall be wanting to give vigour and permanency to the establishment. Permit me also to say, on the part of the Performers, that they feel gratified in the highest degree by the generous indulgence and approbation you have shewn to them, as, in their various departments they have exerted their respective talents to contribute to your entertainment, and to merit your applause. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, in behalf of the Proprietors, my brother Performers, and myself, I once more make you a tender of our most sincere and heartfelt thanks, and beg leave most respectfully to bid you farewell.

## NEW PERFORMERS.

Several new performers have already been brought to public notice this season, to whom, generally and individually, we advise that assiduity to the *practice* of their profession, which Garrick so strenuously recommended, and which will be found in our Vol. V. p. 716.

Mr. Sinclair, who has appeared at Covent-Garden theatre, is a singer of great promise, and we rejoice to have it in our power to say so, as he is a native: he clearly evinces that we need not go to Italy for first rate singers; but that if proper encouragement be given to our countrymen, we shall be able to find subjects completely capable of perfecting an Opera in the metropolis, truly English. His voice is, perhaps, not equal to Braham's for execution, yet it is sweeter, is infinitely more natural, is capable of great variety, and his shake delightful; to use the language of Thomson, he does "his modulations nux mellifluous," and we venture to predict that he will become a great favourite with John Bull—but we advise him to pay strict attention to his acting, in which he has much to learn, and not to listen to silly flatterers; and then we doubt not he will become what is not to be found on the English stage—a decent actor, and a most accomplished singer—we hope he will keep clear of all imitations.

A young lady has appeared in *The Woodman* at Covent-Garden theatre also;—she was received with much applause, and promises to be a useful acquisition, although her northern accent is not the most favourable to musical performances—her voice is clear and distinct—and she appears to have been used to the stage.

Mr. Putnam made his first appearance at the Lyceum—in *The Inconstant*. He too appears to have been used to the stage, as he seemed very little embarrassed before the grand ordeal judges, a London audience. To come out in a play of Farquhar's, is not we think the happiest choice; thank propriety, his indecent double entendres, and disgusting language, "are gone by"\*

He has since performed in other characters, and seems to be a respectable actor.

Miss Feron from Vauxhall, has appeared at Covent Garden, and promises to be a very useful acquisition to the theatre; if she can be persuaded to attend to her acting; her fame for singing was established before she appeared on that stage.

\* Compare Panorama, present number, p. 886, and 888, where the veteran Cumberland justly remarks, "Farquhar's conversation is the ribaldry of a mess-room!"

Mr. Lewis, a son of the late actor of that name, has made his appearance at the Lyceum; he is an imitator of his father's manner, and we hope by great attention he may be enabled to succeed him with credit.

## M. P. OR THE BLUE STOCKING.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—I cannot refrain from communicating to you, the satisfaction I felt on reading, in your number for last month, the observations on Mr. Moore's new opera, entitled "*M. P. or the Blue Stocking*;" the greater part of those observations coinciding with my own feelings, on the subject. At the same time, I beg leave, in justice to an author, by whom I am unknown, and of whom I have not even personal acquaintance, to suggest, that your reviewer, in the critique alluded to, might, without injustice, have softened some of his severe animadversions. I was present at the opera's second representation; and attended, indeed, with some degree of prejudice, from having heard, in the morning, that the piece, on coming out, had decidedly failed. However, my expectations having been, by the above information, considerably reduced below the level of Mr. Moore's acknowledged capabilities, I must confess myself to have been tolerably amused; and, certainly, the majority of the audience, at the second representation, applauded the performance. Whether this change in public feeling and opinion, were owing to any material and judicious alterations in the opera itself, or to the manager's prudent foresight, in indulging his and the author's friends, with an opportunity of testifying, "*voce et palma*," their high and impartial sense of his production, it is totally out of my power to decide: and, in all likelihood, most of your readers are equally, or more than equally capable of forming, for themselves, a tolerably accurate judgment, on that subject. The well known habits and practice of dramatic authors, and dramatic roles, will furnish them with many applicable rules, whereon to found their opinion.

Having, thus far, attempted to do justice to an author of no ordinary celebrity, it behoves me, next, in justice to the public, to declare my conviction, that this same "*opera*," from the pen of Mr. Moore, by no means answers the justly-raised public expectations. When we know that a poet, as a bird, "*can sing, but won't sing*;" or, at least, will not sing well, we are justified in withholding our approbation from a production, so long in coming even from his pen, or tongue, but not adequate to his talents. And the best, and only fair return, such an author should expect, for his imposition, is, well-merited reproach,

diminution of public confidence and favor, and proportionate deprivation of previously gathered laurels.—I am, &c.

PSEUDO-THEATRICUS.

Lincoln's Inn, Oct. 10, 1811.

\* \* Our correspondent we hope will do us the justice to recollect that our observations on dramatic productions always relate to the *first* night's exhibition, unless otherwise specified; and that we are not responsible for authors' *after* improved abridgments!

MR. BEAZLEY'S BOARDING HOUSE, OR FIVE HOURS AT BRIGHTON.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR,—Mr. Beazley has published his farce, \* with a neat dedication, and as you profess impartiality in its most extensive sense, I conceive you can have no objection to its insertion, as a trifle in favour of the manager of the Lyceum English Opera, who you have, in my opinion, rather dealt hardly by in more than one instance. You will perceive that he is regarded by some young gentlemen as almost a perfect Mécenas. Perhaps with your accustomed sneers you may be inclined to call this dedication rank flattery, and say, that unless the object had been a *manager*, we should not have heard of his being a *critic*.—I remain, Sir, yours truly,

SIMON SMOOTH.

To S. I. Arnold, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I have taken the liberty of dedicating this, my first dramatic attempt, to you, as a small tribute of the gratitude inspired by your kindness and attention, during the rehearsals of the *Boarding-House*; and am happy to embrace an opportunity of thus publicly acknowledging my obligations for the assistance you have rendered me, both as a *Manager* and as a *Critic*.

As a *Manager*, I have, although unknown as an author, experienced from you so much liberality and encouragement, that I must either totally deny the justice of those complaints which I hear continually repeated against gentlemen placed in your situation, or must suppose you to be an exception to such a general description.

As a *Critic*, I have derived from you every information, which your superior knowledge of the stage enabled you to give; and to your hints and improvements, I must, in a great measure, attribute the ultimate success of the piece.

\* The *Boarding-House*; or, *Five Hours at Brighton*. A Musical Farce, in Two Acts. First performed at the English Opera, Theatre Royal, Lyceum, on Tuesday, August 27, 1811. By Sam. Beazley, Jun. 8vo. Pp. 44. Price 2s. Chapple, London: 1811.

Independently, however, of private feelings, I should, as an *Author*, have felt proud in dedicating my Farce to the Establisher of the English Opera; and, as an *Englishman*, in offering my public acknowledgments to the individual, who has opened a field for the cultivation of British talent. Many thousands are annually lavished in the patronage of exotic singers and composers, which might, with much greater propriety and justice, be expended in the support of our native harmonists. We ought, therefore, to hail with pleasure an attempt which presents so favourable an opportunity of turning the current of public patronage, and I feel peculiarly happy in having it in my power to congratulate you on the event of an undertaking so deserving of the success with which it has been accompanied.

Such, Sir, are the sentiments by which I am influenced, and under which I request your acceptance of this dramatic trifle.

And have the honour to be, Sir, yours, &c.

SAM. BEAZLEY, Jun.

Whitehall-Place, Aug. 1811.

\* \* Our thanks are due to Mr. Beazley, for this allusion to exotic singers, and our native harmonists.—We have nothing to add by way of answer to our friend Smooth's hint about flattery, except a little scrap from a better judge of human nature than we can pretend to be—and this we do without the least idea of committing offence against any individual; it is meant only as a general axiom, which will equally well suit princes, prime ministers, and managers.

"Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man: if he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the arch flatterer which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent flatterer, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of countenance in himself, that will the flatterer entitle him to perforce."—*Bacon*.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR,—I am happy to congratulate you on the prospect of the re-establishment of our old national theatre at Drury Lane. A meeting has been held, presided by Mr. Whitbread, at which a satisfactory report was made, specifying, that the respective claims had been so far arranged as to enable the construction to begin without further delay. A vast number of workmen have already given "note of preparation," and the builder is bound to finish it by this time twelvemonth, at the opening of which, I hope you will have the pleasure of meeting yours, sincerely,

AN OLD FRIEND OF GARRICK.  
Adelphi, Oct. 21, 1811.

## MORALITY

OF THE

## ENGLISH NOVEL AND ROMANCE,

ILLUSTRATED BY

SELECTIONS OF SENTIMENT, CHARACTER, AND DESCRIPTION,

BY MR. PRATT.

No. X.

Though the same Sun, with all-diffusive rays,  
Blush in the Rose, and in the Diamond blaze;  
We praise the stronger effort of his Power,  
And always set the Gem above the Flower.

Pope.

## IMPERFECTIONS THE LOT OF ALL.

It is possible, however, that Mr. Allworthy saw enough to render him a little uneasy; for we are not always to conclude, that a wise man is not hurt because he doth not cry out and lament himself, like those of a childish or effeminate temper. But indeed, it is possible, he might see some faults in the captain without any uneasiness at all: for men of true wisdom and goodness are contented to take persons and things as they are, without complaining of their imperfections, or attempting to amend them. They can see a fault in a friend, a relation, or an acquaintance, without ever mentioning it to the parties themselves, or to any others; and this often without lessening their affection. Indeed, unless great discernment be tempered with this over-looking disposition, we ought never to contract friendship but with a degree of folly which we can deceive: for I hope my friends will pardon me, when I declare, I know none of them without a fault; and I should be sorry if I could imagine, I had any friend who could not see mine. Forgiveness of this kind, we give and demand in turn. It is an exercise of friendship, and perhaps none of the least pleasant. And this forgiveness we must bestow, without desire of amendment. There is, perhaps, no surer mark of folly, than an attempt to correct the natural infirmities of those we love. The finest composition of human nature, as well as the finest china, may have a flaw in it: and this I am afraid, in either case is equally incurable; though, nevertheless, the pattern may remain of the highest value.—*Fielding's Tom Jones.*

## FAMILY DISGRACE FROM INDIVIDUAL CONDUCT.

Nothing is more certain, then that the most opposite characters are to be found in

Vol. X. [*Lit. Pan. Nov. 1811*]

the same family; yet it is no less certain that a whole family is involved in the disgrace of one, which renders the virtuous almost as unhappy at the misconduct of their near relations, as if they were themselves the guilty persons. Nothing can be more unjust,—nothing more opposite to reason and humanity!—So cruel a slavery it is to be hoped, will one day cease, but it cannot at present be combated by an individual; it must be submitted to as one of the inevitable calamities of life.—*Home.*

## FEMALE SOCIETY, VIRTUOUS, ITS IMPORTANCE.

My visit to her was productive of the most important consequences to me, and in some measure decided my fate. She inspired me with a taste for reading, and led me to the attainment of knowledge, which expanded my mind, formed my judgment, and had the most beneficial effects on my conduct. But the benefit I derived from her did not rest here; she strengthened my love of virtue. She did not permit me to be contented with befriending the unfortunate when they came in my way, but with the true spirit of benevolence, led me to seek them, and study the means of doing good. She taught me,

“To exercise compassion; due to all

“Who combat with distress.”

Often would she say,

“Let tenderness

“Sit brooding in your heart; she can create

“Something equivalent to angels here!”—

Home.

## INDECISION.

Every day for at least ten years together did my father resolve to have it mended—'tis not mended yet;—no family but ours would have borne with it an hour—and what is most astonishing, there was not a subject in the world upon which my father was so eloquent as upon that of door-hinges.—And yet at the same time, he was certainly one of the greatest bubbles to them, I think that history can produce: his rhetoric and conduct were at perpetual handcuffs.—Never did the parlour-door open, but his philosophy or his principles fell a victim to it;—three drops of oil with a feather, and a smart stroke of a hammer, had saved his honour for ever.—Inconsistent soul that man is!—linguishing under wounds which he has the power to heal!—his whole life a contradiction to his knowledge!—his reason, that precious gift of God to him, instead of pouring in oil, serving but to sharpen his sensibilities—to multiply his pains, and render him more melancholy and uneasy under them!—Poor unhappy creature that he should do so!—are not the necessary causes of misery in this life enough, but he must add voluntary ones to





out a reproof from the understanding.—*The Life of a Lover.*

#### MAN AND WOMAN, CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Man, born for action, seems to require it in every pleasure: each must in a slight degree become a pursuit before it can rise to a gratification. Women, who are destined to hold only the second rank in nature, to follow not to lead, find in softness at once their merit and enjoyment, insomuch that tears are often an ornament to them, and indulgence. Love, however, can adapt us to any thing, and convert obedience into triumph. How many of the weakest has it nerved! How many of the proudest has it subdued! This recollection alone would induce me to sacrifice my own taste, and follow Lord Westbury in pursuits analogous to his; in the humble hope that mine might in time have a charm for him.—*The Life of a Lover.*

#### NEGROES.

A negro has a soul? an' please your honour; said the corporal doubtfully.

I am not much versed, corporal, quoth my uncle Toby, in things of that kind; but I suppose, God would not leave him without one, any more than thee or me.—

—It would be putting one sadly over the head of another, quoth the corporal.

It would so; said my uncle Toby. Why then, an' please your honour, is a black wench to be used worse than a white one?

I can give no reason, said my uncle Toby.

—Only, cried the corporal, shaking his head, because she has no one to stand up for her—

—'Tis that very thing, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby,—which recommends her to protection—and her brethren with her; 'tis the fortune of war which has put the whip in our hands now—where it may be hereafter, heaven knows!—but be it where it will, the brave, Trim! will not use it unkindly.

—God forbid I said the corporal.

Amen, responded my uncle Toby, laying his hand upon his heart.—*Tristram Shandy.*

#### HOME, DIFFICULTY OF MAKING ONE.

“How difficult it is to find an agreeable home!—How many circumstances imperious to the eye of another, may render, even the homes of those we love painful!—But since it happens, that I can neither reside with my near relations, nor afford to live alone in the society to which I have been accustomed, the question is what plan of life I should adopt. In absolute retirement, I should have money sufficient for my little wants, and to sorrow and solitude I would submit; but not to idleness. Yet how am I to find employment? As a single woman, my domestic cares could afford little occupation, and poverty and seclusion would de-

prive me of the means of being useful to others. My opinion therefore is, that I should not go into retirement, but adopt some plan of life, which would give me at once respectable employment, and the means of improving my income: I should not be ashamed of labour, but should be humiliated to the dust by uselessness.”

“I am not surprised, my dear, at such language from you, it is suited to the opinion I have formed of the dignity of your character, and the force of your mind, but I fear the objects you have in view, are more difficult of attainment than you suppose, and more painful in possession, than you imagine. Unfortunately, there is no employment, by which women of your rank in life, can improve their income, without in some degree, sinking their station: at least, they must be endowed with rare talents, before they can hope to do otherwise. The state of women in this respect is deplorable, and often induces them to form matrimonial connexions, for which they suffer reproach and afterwards misery.”

“Is there not, in the wide field of creation, a single employment, by which a woman of ordinary talents in my station, may render herself respectable and independent?”

“Not without the sacrifice of her place in society.”

“Let me then sacrifice that rank, which cannot avail me, and substitute in its stead, occupations that may reconcile me to my fate.”

“With your character a solitary, insignificant life, would indeed be dreadful, but is it not possible that you may marry?”

“I will not say what is impossible, but I can never think of marriage as a means of relief. I think I know something of myself, and believe that I should prefer the poorest cottage, the coarsest fare, the hardest labour, to imprisonment with the vicious amidst all the luxuries of life. I could never be the constant associate of the base,—constrained, perhaps, to break my vows at the altar, or become the tool of wickedness, is a state, which I shudder even to think of! I must therefore, seek some other means of securing the active life I wish.”

“Happy! ye sons of busy life,

“Who equal to the bustling strife,

“No other views regard!

“Ev'n when the wished end's deny'd,

“Yet while the busy means are ply'd

“They bring their own reward:

“Whilst I, a hope-abandoned wight,

“Unfitted with an aim,

“Meet ev'ry sad returning night

“And joyless moan the same.”—

*Home.*

ON THE FORCING-HOUSES OF THE ROMANS, WITH A LIST OF FRUITS CULTIVATED BY THEM, NOW IN OUR GARDENS.

By the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.  
K.B. P.R.S. &c.\*

Mr. A. Knight was the first person among us members of the Horticultural Society, who observed, in reading Martial, strong traces of the Romans having enjoyed the luxury of forcing-houses. I shall cite the principal passages upon which he has founded this observation, the truth of which is not likely to be controverted, and add such remarks as present themselves upon the Roman hot-houses, with a few words on the subject of our own.

The first epigram is as follows:

*Pallida ne Cilicium lineant pomaria brumam,  
Mordeat et tenerum fortior aura nemus,  
Hibernis obiecta notis specularia puros  
Admittunt soles, et sine face diem, &c.*

Martial, lib. viii. 14.

*Qui Corcyraei vidit pomaria regis,  
Rus, Entelle, tuæ præferat ille domus.  
Imnda purpureos urat ne bruma racemos,  
Et gelidum Bucchi munera frigus edat;  
Condita perspicua vivit vindemia gemma,  
Et tegitur felix, nec tamen viva latet.  
Fœmineum lucet sic per bombycina corpus:  
Calculus in nitida sic numeratur aqua.  
Quid non ingenio voluit natura licere?  
Autumnus sterilis ferre jubetur hiems.*

Martial, lib. viii. 68.

The four last lines of the first epigram are omitted, as having no reference whatever to the subject.

From these passages, and from that of Pliny, in which he tells us that Tiberius, who was fond of cucumbers, had them in his garden throughout the year by means of (*specularia*) stores, where they were grown in boxes, wheeled out in fine weather, and replaced in the nights or in cold weather, (Pliny, book xix, sect. 23,) we may safely infer, that forcing-houses were not unknown to the Romans, though they do not appear to have been carried into general use.

Flues, the Romans were well acquainted with; they did not use open fires in their apartments as we do, but, in the colder countries at least, they always had flues under the floors of their apartments. Mr. Ly-

sons found the flues, and the fire-place whence they received heat, in the Roman villa he has described in Gloucestershire; in the baths also, which no good house could be without, flues were used to communicate a large proportion of heat for their sudatories, or sweating apartments.

The article with which their windows were glazed, if the term may be used, was *talc*, or what we call Muscovy glass, (*lapis specularis*). At Rome, the apartments of the better-most classes were furnished with curtains (*vela* \*), to keep away the sun; and windows (*specularia* †), to resist cold; so common was the use of this material for windows, that the glazier, or person who fitted the panes, had a name, and was called *specularius*.

On the epigrams the following remarks present themselves. The first in all probability described a peach-house, the word *pale*, which is meant as a ridicule upon the practice, gives reason for this supposition; we all know that peaches grown under glass cannot be endowed either with colour or with flavour, unless they are exposed by the removal of the lights, from the time of their taking their second swell, after stoning, to the direct rays of the sun: if this is not done, the best sorts are pale green when ripe, and not better than turnips in point of flavour; but it is not likely, that a Roman hot-house should, in the infancy of the invention, be furnished with moveable lights, as ours are. The Romans had peaches in plenty both hard and melting. The flesh of the hard peaches adhered to the stones as ours do, ‡ and were preferred in point of flavour to the soft ones. §

The second epigram refers most plainly to a grape-house, but it does not seem to have been calculated to force the crop at an earlier period than the natural one: it is more likely to have been contrived for the purpose of securing a late crop, which may have been managed by destroying the first set of bloom, and encouraging the vines to produce a second. The last line of the epigram, which states the office of the house to be that of compelling the winter to produce autumnal fruits, leads much to this opinion.

Hot-houses seem to have been little used in England, if at all, in the beginning of the

\* Ulpian 1. Quæsitum 12. The Romans also made transparent beehives of the same material. Pliny, lib. xxi, sect. 47.

† *Quamvis coenationem* — *bus maniant.*—Seneca.

‡ Pliny, lib. xv, sect. 34

§ Pliny, lib. xv, sect 11

\* Trans. of the Hort. Soc. vol. I, p. 147.

last century. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, on her journey to Constantinople, in the year 1716, remarks the circumstance of pine-apples being served up in the desert, at the Electoral table at Hanover, as a thing she had never before seen or heard of; (see her Letters). Had pines been then grown in England, her ladyship, who moved in the highest circles, could not have been ignorant of the fact. The public have still much to learn on the subject of hot-houses, of course the Horticultural Society have much to teach.

They have hitherto been too frequently misapplied under the name of forcing-houses, to the vain and ostentatious purpose of hurrying fruits to maturity, at a season of the year, when the sun has not the power of endowing them with their natural flavour; we have begun however to apply them to their proper use, we have peach-houses built for the purpose of presenting that excellent fruit to the sun, when his genial influence is the most active. We have others for the purpose of ripening grapes, in which they are secured from the chilling effects of our uncertain autumns, and we have brought them to as high a degree of perfection here, as either Spain, France, or Italy can boast of. We have pine-houses also, in which that delicate fruit is raised in a better style than is generally practised in its native intertropical countries; except, perhaps, in the well managed gardens of rich individuals, who may, if due care and attention is used by their gardeners, have pines as good, but cannot have them better, than those we know how to grow in England.

The next generation will no doubt erect hot-houses of much larger dimensions than those, to which we have hitherto confined ourselves, such as are capable of raising trees of considerable size; they will also, instead of heating them with flues, such as we use, and which waste in the walls that conceal them more than half of the warmth they receive from the fires that heat them, use naked tubes of metal filled with steam \* instead of smoke. Gardeners will then be enabled to admit a proper proportion of air to the trees in the season of flowering, and as we already are aware of the use of bees in our cherry-houses to distribute the pollen, where wind cannot be admitted to disperse it, and of shaking the trees when in full bloom, to put the pollen in motion, they will find no difficulty in setting the shyest kinds of fruits.

It does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell, that ere long the aki and the avocado

\* A neat and ingenious fancy for heating melon frames by steam, appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1755.

pear of the West Indies, the flat peach, the mandarine orange, and the litchi of China, the mango,† the mangostan, and the durion of the East Indies, and possibly other valuable fruits, will be frequent at the tables of opulent persons; and some of them, perhaps in less than half a century, be offered for sale on every market day at Covent Garden.

Subjoined is a list of those fruits cultivated at Rome, in the time of Pliny, that are now grown in our English gardens.

*Almonds.*—Both sweet and bitter were abundant.

*Apples.*—22 sorts at least: sweet apples (*melimala*) for eating, and others for cookery. They had one sort without kernels.

*Apricots.*—Pliny says of the apricot (*armeniaca*) *quæ sola et odore commendatur*, (lib. xv, sect. 11.) He arranges them among his plums. Martial valued them little, as appears by his epigram, xiii, 46.

*Cherries* were introduced into Rome in the year of the city 680, A. C. 73, and were carried thence to Britain 120 years after, A.D. 48. The Romans had eight kinds, a red one, a black one, a kind so tender as scarce to bear any carriage, a hard fleshed one (*duracina*) like our bigarreau, a small one with a bitterish flavour (*laurea*) like our little wild black, also a dwarf one not exceeding three feet high.

*Chesnuts.*—They had six sorts, some more easily separated from the skin than others, and one with a red skin; they roasted them as we do.

*Figs.*—They had many sorts, black and white, large and small, one as large as a pear, another no larger than an olive.

*Medlars.*—They had two kinds, the one larger, and the other smaller.

*Mulberries.*—They had two kinds of the black sort, a larger and a smaller. Pliny speaks also of a mulberry growing on a brier: *Naseuntur et in rubis*, (l. xv, sect. 27,) but whether this means the raspberry, or the common blackberry does not appear.

*Nuts.*—They had hazle-nuts and filberds; *has quoque mollis protegit barba* (l. 15, sect. 24 :) they roasted these nuts.

*Pears.*—Of these they had many sorts, both summer and winter fruit, melting and

† The mango was ripened by Mr. Aiton, his Majesty's gardener, in the Royal Gardens at Kew, in the autumn of 1808, who has frequently ripened fruits of the *mespilus japonica*, which is a good but not a superior fruit.

hard, they had more than thirty-six kinds, some were called *libralia*: we have our pound pear.

*Plums*.—They had a multiplicity of sorts, (*ingens turba prunorum*) black, white, and variegated, one sort was called *asinina*, from its cheapness, another *damascena*, this had much stone and little flesh: from Martial's Epigram, xiii, 29, we may conclude, that it was what we now call prunes.

*Quinces*.—They had three sorts, one was called *chrysomela* from its yellow flesh; they boiled them with honey, as we make marmalade. See Martial, xiii, 24.

*Servises*.—They had the apple-shaped, the pear-shaped, and a small kind, probably the same as we gather wild, possibly the azarole.

*Strawberries*.—they had, but do not appear to have prized; the climate is too warm to produce this fruit in perfection unless in the hills.

*Vines*.—They had a multiplicity of these, both thick skinned (*duracina*) and thin skinned: one vine growing at Rome produced 12 amphoræ of juice, 84 gallons. They had round berried, and long berried sorts, one so long, that it was called *dactylides*, the grapes being like the fingers on the hand. Martial speaks favourably of the hard skinned grape for eating, xiii, 22.

*Walnuts*.—They had soft shelled, and hard shelled, as we have: in the golden age, when men lived upon acorns, the gods lived upon walnuts, hence the name *juglans*, *Jovis glans*.

As a matter of curiosity, it has also been deemed expedient, to add a list of the fruits cultivated in our English gardens, in the year 1573: it is taken from a book entitled *Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*, &c. by Thomas Tusser.

Thomas Tusser, who had received a liberal education at Eton school, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, lived many years as a farmer in Suffolk and Norfolk: he afterward removed to London, where he published the first edition of his work under the title of "One Hundred Points of good Husbandry, in 1557."

In his fourth edition, from which this list is taken, he first introduced the subject of gardening, and has given us not only a list of the fruits, but also of all the plants then cultivated in our gardens, either for pleasure or profit, under the following heads.

Seeds and herbes for the kychen, herbes and rootes for sallets and sawce, herbes and rootes to boyle or to butter, strewing herbes of all sorts, lherbes, branches, and flowers for windowes and pots, herbs to still in sum-

mer, necessarie herbes to grow in the gardens for physick not reherst before.

This list consists of more than 150 species, beside the following fruits.

Apple trees of all sorts  
Apricockes  
Barberries  
Booillesse, black and white  
Cherries, red and black  
Chestnuts  
\*Cornet Plums  
Dannisens, white and black  
Filberds, red and white  
Goseberries  
Grapes, white and red  
Grene or Grass plums  
†Hurtle-berries  
Medlers or Merles  
Mulberry  
‡Peaches, white and red  
Peeres of all sorts  
Peer Plums, black and yellow  
Quince Trees  
Raspis  
§Reisons  
Small Nuts  
Strawberries, red and white  
Service Trees  
Wardens, white and red  
Wallnuts  
Wheat Plums.

Though the fig is omitted by Tusser, it was certainly introduced into our gardens before he wrote. Cardinal Pole is said to have imported from Italy that tree, which is still growing in the garden of the archbishop's palace, at Lambeth.

\* Probably the fruit of *cornus mascula*, commonly called cornelian cherry.

† *Hurtleberries*, the fruit of *vacinium vitis idea*, though no longer cultivated in our gardens, are still esteemed and served up at the tables of opulent people in the counties that produce them naturally. They are every year brought to London from the rocky country, near Leith Tower in Surrey, where they meet with so ready a sale among the middle classes of the people, that the richer classes scarcely know that they are to be bought.

‡ The yellow fleshed peach now uncommon in our gardens, but which was frequent 40 years ago, under the name of the orange peach, was called by our ancestors *melicoton*.

§ By *reisons* it is probable that currants are meant; the imported fruit of that name of which we make puddings and pies was called by our ancestors *raisin de Corance*.



REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF DOMESTICITY  
IN THE SWALLOW TRIBE.

A correspondent of the *Journal de Paris*, has lately transmitted to that work, an instance of the confidence which the winged tribes sometimes place in man. We know that the swallow tribe usually attach themselves to dwellings, on the *outside*, as under the shelter of widows, &c. but a determination to build their nests and rear their young *within* an inhabited house is, we believe, rather singular.

"A couple of swallows entered by the window a bed-chamber on the first story, with intent, which they afterwards executed, of making a nest on the curtain rod of the window opposite to that by which they had entered. Advantage was taken of their momentary absence to shut the window against them: they then entered the hall below; from whence they were driven; and it was supposed that they would settle elsewhere: but at bed-time they were again found in the upper chamber. This perseverance, with the favourable auguries drawn from it, by beholders, carried their point. The following Saturday we had a dreadful storm. This swallow is of the species called the chimney martin. Seeing them bring straw, horsehair and earth, which they gathered from a piece of water close by, and desirous of relieving them from so much going and coming, my wife placed a quantity of these materials near the spot; but they declined using them; they equally declined using water placed in the room. Care was taken to close the shutters so as to keep the room as cool as possible. The nest was finished; the eggs were laid; the young appeared. Great attention was paid by the housekeepers to the accommodation of their guests: and the inconveniences they produced were borne with patience. The window must needs be kept open all day long; especially early in the morning; more especially still after the young were hatched, as to procure them food required perpetual flights both of father and mother. If this were delayed, they solicited the desired opening of their window, by that twittering (pleasing enough) which is almost a song, which was always heard at day-break, and at evening twilight, but most particularly at the time of parental anxiety and enjoyment. The brood, consisting of four, grew up; and the whole family went in and out all day long, but always returned *home* at night, completely familiarized to the place, the things, the creatures, and the people around them:—these were,—the furniture of a bed-chamber, certainly a complete novelty to swallows;—two Angora cats, each suckling a kitten;—the gardener's dog, and moreover the great

house dog, both which came in freely to pay their respects to their mistress;—the people belonging to the house, with the numerous visitants who were conducted into the apartment to see the little family: nothing disturbed the course of their domestic management; the mother would even suffer her young ones to be taken by the hand, and would settle on the hand which held them.

"At length, the time of year arrived when the whole troop, flying out in the morning and continuing out till the evening, the time of their taking flight was supposed to be come: no expectation was entertained of their return, till the next year, and the nest was destroyed. But, that very evening the whole family, except the father, came *home* to sleep, nor had they any other residence during such days as the bad weather induced them to take shelter, at any time of the day. They sat perched on the curtain rod; and what was quite as convenient to their hosts, they were not stirring so early in the morning; yet they quitted *home* between 6 and 7 o'clock. They went regularly to a piece of water about thirty paces distance from their abode, where they sported about, during part of the day, to which our company was no impediment.

"The conduct pursued with perseverance by these swallows, marks a character of tameness and domesticity which deserves to be recorded; it is evinced in their choice of the *interior* of the house, and in a room inhabited." *Franconville-la-Garenne, July 12, 1811.*

ANCIENT HISTORY OF GADIR, GADES, THE  
MODERN CADIZ: THE ANCIENT TARTES-  
SUS, OR TARSHISH.

In page 250, of the present volume, when reporting on Sir John Hawkins's Tract on the Tin Trade, we noticed his opinion that the present city of Cadiz, is the *Tarshish* or *Tartessus*, of antiquity. This conjecture has received support from a quarter certainly not aware of the English writer's conception. M. Gossellin has lately announced the following results of his researches into antiquity; they were reported at a sitting of the French Institut, July 5, 1811.

M. G. describes the Phenicians of Tyre as the first navigators who passed the straits by which the Mediterranean opens into the Atlantic: this they could not accomplish in fewer than three attempts. In the first they only entered the Strait, and stopped in the bay of Gibraltar: in the second, they advanced near to the present Cape Trafalgar: in the third, they doubled that Cape, coasted along the land, and came ashore in a small island, where they erected a temple to the Phenician Hercules. This is known to be the present

island of St. Peter; near the northern extremity of the island of Leon, anciently called Cotinussa. They at length formed a settlement in another small island, near the southern point of the isle of Leon, and here they built the city of *Gadir*. That city has been confounded with the *Gades* of the Greeks, which was afterwards built on the isle of Leon itself, and this confusion has produced many others.

M. G. avails himself of a passage of Polybius, cited by Strabo and Pliny, which mentions an island not exceeding 3000 paces in length, west of Cotinussa, and separated from it by a channel of 100 paces broad: then called the island of Erythia. On this was built the Phenician *Gadir*. By calculation of the measures given, M. G. proves that this island is now joined to the isle of Leon, by the filling up of that narrow channel.

This city of *Gadir* was destroyed several centuries before the Christian Era. The Tyrians then established themselves on the northern point of Cotinussa; and to this they gave the name of their late city.

M. G. enters into long discussions in proof that the ancient city, the name of which was thus changed by the Tyrians, was the ancient *Tartessus*. This second *Gadir* was the *Gades* of the Greeks: it was visited by Polybius 146 years before our Era: it had been one of the most important cities of the world: the abundance of mines in the country around (the *Tartessida*), constituted its principal wealth. As these were exhausted the city declined. The names of *Tartessus* and the *Tartessida* were forgotten long before A. D. yet the country was called *Turdetania*, and the people *Turdetani*: corruptions, no doubt, of *Tartessus*.

In the days of Polybius, *Gades* was of small extent; a hundred years afterwards, Cornelius Balbus, whose birth-place it was, enlarged it, promoted its trade, its plenty, and its population: he added a new quarter to the city: the inhabitants became too numerous to be contained on this small island: houses were built on the island of Elythia; and these by degrees formed the present Cadiz. Thus it appears that there were three settlements, not identically the same, though adjacent, which prepared the way for the present city. We must add the union of the smaller island to the larger.

Such is the track of this learned writer's researches, continued during several years, and extending to other parts of Spain, with design to identify the ancient geography of that kingdom. We are obliged to state his results, as we derive our information from the report in the *Moniteur* of the 29d-July, 1811.

#### ON THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES, OF GREAT CITIES.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. III, p. 1253].

The French journals have lately resumed their reflections on some of the peculiar modes of life, to which great cities, and great cities alone, give scope, if they may not rather be said to give occasion. Though Paris is in itself a gay city, and in perpetual commotion, yet the fluctuations which pervade the mass of its population, are neither so extensive nor so rapid as those of London. The system of society, though far enough from uniform, is less agitated by violent *ups* and *downs* than that of London. The liberty of our country admits a sort of uncontrollability, which assumes appearances altogether unaccountable, and at length forms habits reducible neither to genera nor species. The events of a metropolis, could they be collected with accuracy, would be found equally wonderful and amusing. Some of those included in the Paris article, we have thought worth translating; others, still more extraordinary, are well known; and the private history of the last few years is astonishing; but it seems, for the most part, with scenes not thought honourable, we confess, in France; but for which our language happily wants a name. The following we believe to be authentic recollections.

"Who has not heard of that lovely Fanny commemorated in the ballad, who with her hudy-gurdy, *her fifteen years, and her hope*, contrived to buy a landed estate, and to become *lady of the manor*?

"Nobody can be ignorant that the '*Brouette* of the Vinegar Merchant,' by M. Mercier, is founded on absolute fact. The hero of that drama having accumulated 50,000 francs, by drawing [or rather pushing before him] his *Brouette*, and selling vinegar in the streets of Paris.

"Réfif de la Bretonne (whose name naturally recurs to memory, with that of M. Mercier) has enriched his '*Contemporaries*' with a history nearly the same, and not less matter of fact. One of those men who for the smallest of coins, present holy water at the door of a church, was able at length to give his daughter a portion, equal to that of a farmer general.

"Some years ago, the boulevard St. Martin, was the station of a charlatan, who passed his life in shewing a white mouse, shut up in a cage: this mouse was to him equal to a goose which laid golden eggs.

"Every day may be seen, a man who draws about in a small car, an unhappy bich, which nature has unkindly deprived of its two fore-feet: this man relates the history of his bich to every by-stander who will listen to

his tale : and usually he raises sufficient interest in his auditors to produce him a piece of money.

"In the public gardens is seen a little old man, who, carrying a small green parroquet, which he has taught to pronounce a few insignificant words, stops before the groupes he meets, and displays all the talents of himself and his bird : he rarely fails of obtaining a supper for both master and scholar."

To these the writer might have added the slight-of-hand men, who daily stand on the *quais* of Paris to shew their skill : the tumblers, the dancers, and other *jongleurs* in great numbers : the dealers in dogs and other *favourites*, who know well by what means to convert an old dog into a young puppy ; the sellers of canary-birds ; the leaders of umbrellas, &c. &c.

If ever the proverb were applicable, "one half of the world does not know how the other half lives," it must be in great cities ; and among these we distinguish London and Paris. Only those who have closely watched the manners of the world, or have filled stations of office, or magistracy, can conceive of the extraordinary modes of life to which necessity has prompted the ingenious of this metropolis. Mr. Colquhoun's publication exposed some : a much greater number remains unmentioned.

We believe our *beggars* are a richer tribe than the *Parisian*. We remember to have heard a story of one of the profession who sat in Moorfields, to whom a merchant in his way to the Exchange, daily gave a penny ;—at length, the benefactor ceased his donation ; and was observed to look anxious—dejected—melancholy :—his appearance in short manifested that all was not right. — The beggar watched him closely ; and after proper evidence, he took an opportunity of addressing him.—"Sir," said he, "you were accustomed formerly to drop me a penny as you went by : then you looked lively and cheerful :—now you give me nothing, and look embarrassed. I beg you to accept the loan of this *five hundred pounds* :—which I hope will be of use to you :—if another *five hundred* will be still further useful, I have it at your service." The merchant's affairs were re-established by the loan ; though nobody knew how. We have this anecdote from good authority.

When a friend of our's was a school-boy in the city, he received unquestionable information, that the shoe-black, who attended the scholars, had *two thousand pounds* stock in the bank. He has himself *seen* six or eight journeymen, or journeywomen, daily at work in his cellar, at the same time.

A milkman, who used formerly to inhabit a cellar in Holborn, accumulated money enough to purchase a landed estate ; on the

income of which he now lives, as "a squire," in ———, Oxfordshire.

We have heard, and believe it is true, that one of the fruit women who sits in the open air in Exchange Alley, returned the profits of her trade, under the income-tax, at—*three thousand per ann.!*

A fish woman of Billingsgate, certainly gave her daughter *ten thousand* pounds to her fortune.

As to persons rising from nothing, to affluence, many such instances are well known. London has had aldermen who began the world with a shilling :—with a half crown ;—with a single guinea ;—lord mayors who have been waiters at taverns ; and others in circumstances the most distant remove from expectability that *they* should be called to city honours, or any other. It is well known, that some of late, have done themselves still greater honour by acknowledging with gratitude the difference between their early and their latter days.

The Potatoe House, beyond Stratford in Essex, stands a remarkable example of perseverance and good fortune. Mr. G. came there a poor boy, attending on a cat ; he has carried the cultivation of the root to an extent before unknown ; he has the satisfaction of looking from a handsome mansion on hundreds of acres his property ; and he sees other mansions, potatoe houses like his own, rising up for his family, around him.

Perhaps on enquiry it might be found that most of our great and beneficial improvements were suggested or conducted by persons under the pressure of necessity : it is well known that Capt. Savery to whom we owe the steam engine, was not in prosperous circumstances, when he took the hint from the Marquis of Worcester, and his own teakettle : and Sir R. Arkwright, whose cotton mills have proved a national support, was nothing less than rich by his previous profession of a barber.

But—to restrict ourselves to the metropolis, we might desire our readers to bestow a few moments reflection on that singular people the Jews : by what means do they contrive to continue their existence? What can be the amount of their dealings, and where, except in a great city, could that amount be realized? These live by traffic. The great number of Irish who come over, live by labour. The Scotch are more steady, and take more permanent root.

Where, except in a great city, could a foreigner (a Swiss) contrive to levy contributions on the overcharges of *honest* hackney coachmen to the clear profit of *eighty pounds per annum*? Where, except in a great city, could the number of hackney coaches themselves, with their ostlers, water-men, and other attendants find employment? Where,

except in a great city, could the sweepings of the streets and of the markets, become property so valuable, that what formerly the scavenger was hired at the expence of *two thousand pounds* to take away, he now pays *two thousand pounds* for leave to obtain. Except in a great city, where could a fall of snow cost *eleven hundred pounds* to remove it; and, except in a great city, where could it be worth while for rival dustmen to proceed to blows in support of their right to the very refuse, the dust and ashes of the habitations? Now all these people, with thousands of others, depend entirely on the magnitude of the collected body of population, which inhabits a great city: among the lowest of these may be found individuals of origin the most obscure, which have acquired property, which have extensive concerns, and which can retire, were they so inclined, to indolence and enjoyment. We conceive that in point of number, the modes of obtaining a living by labour in London, greatly exceed those practicable at Paris. The extent of London and the habits of its population support this conjecture.

As a commercial city, London undoubtedly presents a greater number of wonderful instances of acquired wealth than Paris; as it also does of the reverse,—sudden transitions from distinguished wealth to extreme poverty.—A great number, also, of persons who find resources in those labours, which a great city only can support. Porters, whose ready arms and Herculean bodies stand ready for service, whether by speed or strength. Petty dealers, whose capital scarcely exceeds a few shillings, yet who live by the instant return of their advances. Brokers of a thousand different descriptions, who barter and chaffer to considerable amount, while scarcely any money, as balance, passes between them. Adventurers who remind passing idlers of their wants, or of their no-wants; who catch the eye or the ear, and persuade with more skill than professed Advocates. These obtain an *honest* living: it must be acknowledged to the disgrace of this great city, that no small number of its inhabitants are constantly on the watch to take advantage of ignorance or weakness; of remitted vigilance, or inconsiderate confidence. The number that lives by absolute vice is greater than would be believed, should we state it; the excess to which vice is carried equally exceeds belief. Hogarth has hinted in his History of the Idle Apprentice, at a murdered body thrust down a trap door;—there are yet houses, at which the terrific “bring the blood bowl!” may be heard floating along their walls. The number of yearly deaths in houses of ill fame would affright the public, were it reported. These hints will have their effect on the thoughtless and inexpe-

rienced. While we would commend honest industry with all powers, and hold out every cheering encouragement to excite its exertions; we would caution with incessant solicitude against the entrance of the purlieus of levity, folly, guilt, shame, ignominy, obduracy and impenitence; for, he it remembered, not only that the number of these in a great city far exceeds all that is possible elsewhere, but, also, that the delusive aspects under which they are presented to the credulous, are so various and so fascinating, that even those who are hackneyed in the ways of great cities can ensure their safety only by preserving a distance, which, to the uninformed, seems unnecessary and over anxious.

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NEW STANDING ORDERS IN APPEAL CASES,  
IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Die Veneris, 12o. Julii, 1811.*

Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That the Parties in the several Appeals and Writs of Error respectively, which shall be depending at the Close of the present Session of Parliament, do lay the *Prints* of their Cases upon the Table of this House, or deliver the same to the Clerk of the Parliaments for that Purpose, within Seven Days after the Meeting of the House in the next Session of Parliament.

Ordered, That the said Order be printed and published, and affixed on the Doors of this House and Westminster Hall.

Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That when any Appeal shall be presented to this House on or after the first Day of any Session or Meeting of Parliament, the Appellant and Respondent shall severally lay the *Prints* of their Cases respectively, upon the Table of this House, or deliver the same to the Clerk of the Parliaments for that Purpose, within a Fortnight after the Time appointed for the Respondent to put in his Answer to the said Appeal; and in default of so doing by the Appellant, the said Appeal shall stand dismissed, but without Prejudice to the Appellant presenting a new Appeal within the first fourteen Days of the next Session of Parliament, or within the then remainder of the Time limited by the Standing Order No. 118, for presenting Appeals to this House, and in Case of default on the Part of the Respondent, the Appellant shall be at Liberty forthwith to set down his Cause *Ex parte*.

Ordered, That the said Order be declared a Standing Order, and that it be entered upon the Roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the End all Persons concerned may the better take Notice of the Same.

Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal

in Parliament assembled, That when any Writ of Error shall be brought into this House during the Sitting of Parliament, the Plaintiff and Defendant shall severally lay the *Prints* of their Cases upon the Table of this House, or deliver the same to the Clerk of the Parliaments for that Purpose, within a Fortnight after the Time limited by this House for the Plaintiff to assign Errors, unless an earlier Day be specially appointed for that Purpose in respect of such Writ of Error being brought merely for Delay.

Ordered, That the said Order be declared a Standing Order, and that it be entered upon the Roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the End all Persons concerned may the better take Notice of the Same.

\* \* \* These Orders of the House of Lords, may operate to lessen in some Degree, the Practice of bringing Appeals, and Writs of Error, which are, for the most part, brought for Delay only; as the Parties will now immediately incur a considerable Expence by being obliged to *print* the Cases, which before the late Order were seldom printed till the Appeal was likely to be heard;—and in Cases where Appeals are compromised, or are abated by Death, the Cases are never printed at all:—also, when the Cases are printed, both Parties are prepared for hearing; consequently if a Cause should be ordered to be heard on a particular Day, it may come on, on that Day, without the pretence of being put off on the subterfuge of the Cases not being printed.

Whatever is proposed by authority to correct, and to alleviate in any degree, an evil so inveterate and extensive as the modes now practised, respecting Appeal Cases, will be received with gratitude; while the country awaits with eager expectation from the determination of Parliament in the ensuing Sessions, a total *prevention* of those mischiefs which have been suffered to creep into practice in the superior Courts of Judicature. The Committee of the House of Commons in their endeavours to investigate truth, merit the highest encomiums; and it is sincerely to be hoped that every Member of that honourable House, will reflect on the vast importance of this subject to the well-being of the state. The Recess has afforded time for deliberation, for investigating and appreciating the bold truths stated in their first Report.\* The present is no temporary or political question. It affects property both root and branches; it involves the peace and welfare of the whole community. Laws, unadministered, are idle shades; but ill administered, they are pests that sweep justice and equity to the grave!

\* See Panorama, Vol. IX. p. 14, 950—Vol. X. p. 201.

#### HINTS TO DRAMATIC BARDS.

By the late Mr. Cumberland.

That there is an appropriate and peculiar style, to which the comic writer should endeavour to conform, I take for granted. It is so difficult to convey rules for writing, through the vehicle of definition, that I should at once absolve myself from the task, if I could refer my readers to any one dramatic author on their shelves, whose style I could fairly recommend, as comprising all the properties that definition can embrace. But there is no such author in my recollection (none such at least that I am prepared to set up as a model), and, presuming therefore, that the whole has not yet been attained in its perfection, I must endeavour to make my conception of it understood by parts.

As I am about to talk to my contemporaries, I will confine my idea of dramatic style, to such only as I conceive those writers ought to study and adopt, who propose themselves to be writers for the present day. The old masters are gone by; they must not aim at following them; not because it is impossible to overtake them, but because they can get nothing from them to their present purpose, if they join their company. I must be understood as speaking simply and exclusively of style; I have all reasonable veneration, and quite enough to say, as for their examples in another sense; but that would be talking out of my subject, not within it.

The writers of the middle comedy are Congreve, Vanbrugh, Farquhar, Steele, Cibber, and some few others; these are to my purpose, and the best of these, in point of style, is Congreve. There are great good properties, and well worthy the attention of the dramatic student, in the writing of his four comedies: it is also a style peculiar to himself, defineable, uniform, and fixed; it is therefore a proper object of contemplation; it may be studied; it is a whole, and as such is capable of dissection. The examiner will find it terse, compressed, pointed; but having used the figurative term *dissection*, I must warn the novice to beware he does not cut his fingers with his lancet in the process; for there are tainted and unwholesome parts in that fair body. These for the present I shall put aside: his merits are the more agreeable discussion.

I have said his style is terse, compressed, and pointed; his works are doubtless in the reader's memory, and it hardly signifies to which of them I refer, or which passage I select. Take one from the *Way of the World*—Fainlove says to Mirabell—

"Fain. Are you jealous as often as you see Witwould entertained by Millamant?"

"Mira. Of her understanding I am, if not of her person."



"*Fain*. You do her wrong; for to give  
" her her due, she has wit.

"*Mira*. She has beauty enough to make  
" any man think so; and complaisance  
" enough not to contradict him who shall  
" tell her so.

"*Fain*. For a passionate lover, methinks  
" you are a man somewhat too discerning in  
" the failings of your mistress.

"*Mira*. And for a discerning man, some-  
" what too passionate a lover—&c. &c."

In this short specimen, the dramatic student will discover all that I have hitherto described of Congreve's style; he will also observe how he builds one speech upon another, and works his climax point by point: this way of working is the very mastership and mystery of his art. It is worth an author's utmost pains to trace him in this very peculiar faculty of drawing out his dialogue without breaking its thread; an operation, in which he is unrivalled, and distinguishable from all other dramatic manufacturers, that ever took a tool in hand. But let the disciple of this great master beware how he makes any of his characters copy *Fainlove*, who announces *Millamant* as a woman of wit; let no author commit himself to his audience for the introduction of a witty character, unless he is perfectly well provided to make good his promise. This is a stumble at starting, that is very much against a man for the rest of the race, and many, whom I could name, have made it.

One more specimen, as illustrative of this peculiar art in Congreve's dialogue, will suffice, and I take it from the same comedy—*Mirabell*, *Fainlove*, and *Millamant*, are on the stage.

"*Mill*. One no more owes one's beauty  
" to a lover, than one's wit to an echo; they  
" can but reflect what we look and say—vain,  
" empty things, &c.

"*Mira*. Yet to those two vain empty  
" things you owe two of the greatest pleasures  
" of your life.

"*Mill*. How so?

"*Mira*. To your lover you owe the pleasure  
" of hearing yourselves praised, and to  
" an echo, the pleasure of hearing yourselves  
" talk."

This we might conceive is quite point enough; and if an ordinary poet had got so far, he might consider himself in a happy vein; but Congreve's *echo* has more replications than one, and *Witwoud*—" knows  
" a lady, that loves talking so incessantly,  
" she won't give an echo fair play; she has  
" that everlasting rotation of tongue, that  
" an echo must wait till she dies, before it  
" can catch her last words."

I need not give any more quotations from this author to the point in question. Let the

pupil of dramatic style digest this thoroughly, and put himself upon a regimen after this prescription, and he will find his constitution much the better for it.

But I alluded to certain parts that I conceived could not be handled without danger, or, to speak in simpler terms, where Congreve is no model for an author to follow; and I must go a little about to come precisely to the point I aim at. In common life there is nothing so out of character as an underbred man, when he grows familiar, and puts himself at his ease with you. This remark ought to be everlastingly kept in sight by writers for the stage. If they have not obtained a knowledge of the style and manners of people in high and elegant life, by consorting with them before they set about to represent them on the stage, they had better never think of making the attempt; for if they look to Congreve for their prototypes, they will not find them with him: if they resort to his table for clean and wholesome fare, they will only be entertained with tainted fragments, distinguished by high-seasoned sauces and stimulating spices. Let an author also recollect that, whilst he is copying the style of Congreve, he must be well aware how he copies his indiscriminate in the management of it. Every character is not to sing in unison like a Russian chorus, and let him be assured it is not in the power of style to compensate for the sacrifice of character.

As for the rest of the comic writers above mentioned, I see very little in the style of any one of them, which distinguishes it from that of any other. The *Conscious Lovers* of Steele is very properly denominated a *moral essay in dialogue*. If a man was to dilate upon a simple incident to his company, as Sir John Bevil does to his servant Humphry, he would set them asleep. Cibber is somewhat rounder and closer in his *Careless Husband*; but all his characters love talking, and there is very little point in their dialogue: Vanbrugh's period is not epigrammatic, and Farquhar's conversation is the ribaldry of a mess-room.

The dramatic writer should consider that he has a great many things to do, and a number of characters to display in a small compass. He has not the expanse of a novel to give him room for prosing story-tellers, and dealers in description. His fable is never to stand still; nor his characters to languish and forget themselves; he is therefore to take a close review of every scene after he has written it; and calculate how he could conduct it with equal clearness in fewer words: if he does this, he will find that, whilst he compresses it into brevity, he will work it into point; and at the same time that he brings his periods into a smaller compass, he

will be able to give them a more brilliant polish. If he would produce a striking character before his audience, let him have something to say, so marked, that the audience may remember it and take it home with them: when he has effected this, let him take heed how he talks too much; for if he drenches his wine with too great a dose of water, it will be but a mawkish draught. A fertile imagination will oftentimes run away with a man's style, and render it as thin, as bullion when drawn into wire, or beaten into leaf; if he has not temper and self-denial to control these impulses, he is not fit to be a writer of the drama, which requires two qualities that rarely meet in the same man, a vivid fancy and a cool deliberate judgment. I am, dear sir, &c. &c.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND.

\* \* This letter was addressed to Mr. Prince Hoare; see *The Artist*.

#### OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL FOR REGISTERING BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

Sir,—You have favoured us with the provisions of an intended bill \* for regulating parish registers, and you seem in general to approve of the design. For my own part I must confess I regard it as a slight put upon the whole body of the clergy, to say no worse of it. Had it affected the Dissenters as it does them, all the various sects would have united, and the table of the House of Commons would have groaned under the weight of their petitions.

If a register or two, has lain under the suspicion of being tampered with, and a clergyman here and there has been negligent in his entries, I can see a reason why some regulations might be expedient, and penalties annexed to fraud and neglect. But there does not appear to be sufficient ground for a total change in a system coeval with the reformation.

The clergy are not only to send up the registers annually to the office in London, but they are also completely to give up their old registers. So that they will be absolutely disabled from giving their parishioners any information respecting their families. And if a poor person should have occasion to make any enquiry about his parents or children, he must go or send to London, and procure a stamped certificate. This is nearly the same as shutting the door of enquiry against him. The resident minister being acquainted with the connections and wants of his parishioners, can give them such information as they stand in need of better than any other person. Among other enquiries, they have frequent occasion

to ascertain their ages, on account of their being liable to serve in the militia. What an oppression would this be to the lower orders of people all over the country, to procure an office-copy from London, subject to a stamp! For the minister cannot give them any information.

Why put every parish to the expense of "a well-painted iron chest:" when there will be no old registers to keep; and the new one is to be given up at the end of every year? This chest is never to be opened but for entries, inspection or copies: whereas inspection and copies answer no purpose; being of no authority. The book is to be sworn to, or an affidavit made of the truth of its contents, within ten days. Thus the number of oaths, already too frequent, is increased. Suppose the easiest case, that any one justice of the peace may administer this oath. Every clergyman in the kingdom must march to the nearest justice; and has a choice of ten days only, at the beginning of January, when it is commonly severe weather. May I be allowed to instance in myself. I am turned of seventy-six years of age, and so infirm that I seldom go out of my parish, except once a year to the visitation. It sometimes happens that there is not a justice nearer than six or seven miles. I cannot walk, or ride on horseback, and the roads at that season are bad for a carriage. Is not this an inconvenience? It is personal indeed; but others may feel the same, or similar inconveniences.

If the minister should neglect to transmit the register to the public registrar within twenty-eight days, he is to be suspended *ex officio* for three months. What a disgraceful punishment for forgetfulness! Surely an admonition at least might first be issued from the office above. False entries and false copies are made felony with transportation for fourteen years. Such clauses show how little respect is now paid to the clergy of the establishment.

Dissenters, &c. may send memorandums of baptisms, marriages, and burials, which the minister of the establishment *must* receive and transmit from time to time. If the Dissenters are to send these memorandums, why not *oblige* them to do it, as well as the clergy to receive it? Or are the established clergy only to be compelled? If the clergy must receive them, why not, as you observe, enter them in a book, rather than send loose papers? But why are the clergy to be troubled with these papers at all? And why cannot the Dissenters take care of their own business?

So many fires have happened lately in public buildings, that one cannot help adverting to the possibility of all the registers being consumed at one stroke in the new office.

\* Compare *Panorama*, page 409, of the present volume.

You smile at the increase of labour, and diminution of profit that will be occasioned by this bill. It is not so much the increase of labour that renders this bill obnoxious, as the disagreeable circumstances and disgrace that attend it. As to the paltry profit, it may be something in large parishes; but I can safely say, that in above half a century, that I have been vicar or rector, I have never taken sixpence for a certificate.

I am, Sir,

Pertenhall, Your humble Servant,  
Oct. 8, 1811. THOMAS MARTYN.

\* \* We have inserted our worthy correspondent's letter *verbatim*, because we conceive that the intention of the legislature in causing copies of the proposed bill to be circulated *before* its provisions are enacted, is an appeal to the community, and especially to the clergy, for their *objections*, to the whole, or to parts; or for such *improvements*, as experienced and reflecting men may suggest. But, we may be allowed to add, that nothing could be further from our thoughts than any intentional "slight on the clergy:"—and that no such idea was entertained by that branch of the legislature, which has admitted the proposition, we not only are well persuaded, but we are strongly convinced. What "disgrace" can attend the clergy by their being instrumental in contributing to the formation of public *General Registers*, we confess escapes our conviction.

Our worthy friend, we know is not alone in having declined fees for certificates; but all are not so liberal. We certainly have paid such fees.

We called the attention of the public to the situation of Dissenters *generally*; because in many, or most cases, their registers are not legal evidence: and when we consider the almost infinite variety of sects, now extant among us, we confess we see some difficulty in making their acts legal, without very deliberate arrangement. What must be done with Catholics, in the article of marriage, especially? What with Scotch marriages, performed in Scotland,—but the parties afterwards having children in England? What with the Anti-Pædo-Baptists, who cannot have registers of their *children's* baptism? Add the quakers, the Moravians, &c. Add baptisms by *itinerant* ministers of various denominations, — with the multitudes of emigrants, now refugees among us. —Why not include the whole of our population in the benefits intended?—But how this shall be accomplished, it is the part of the legislature to direct;—and, in a case like the present, it is the part of individuals to consider, to recollect, and to propose.

#### PRETENSIONS TO LITERATURE BAFFLED.

Nature has mark'd him for a heavy fool;  
As by his broad flat face we know the owl:  
The other birds have hooted him from light;  
Much buffeting has made him love the night.  
Now only in the dark forlorn he strays;  
*Condemned with greater fools to spend his days,  
And find his whole enjoyment in their praise.*

OTWAY.

#### To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

You must know, Mr. Editor, that I am a man of a middle age, and having been much neglected in my education, and being naturally of a very idle disposition, my chief acquirements were those which served the purpose of the hour; and my friends and companions were men who, like myself, delighted in every species of pleasure which could be commanded by legs, eyes, and ears alone. I was a tolerably handsome fellow, could talk sentiment by the hour, had read a few of the light publications of the day, was very vain, intolerably impudent, had a turn for music, and, whenever the avocations of my profession permitted it, I never failed to fly to that delectable of all places to me, the City of Bath; to which, as all the foolish, idle, and fashionable part of the world always crowded, a person of my disposition, and situation in life, could not fail to be very acceptable.

There, Sir, my education and manners were most completely completed. My fashion, my figure, my verses, my songs, my vows, and my nonsense, turned half a dozen girls' heads; and, in my own estimation, I became a second admirable Creighton. I was the terror of mothers, the execration of lovers, and the contempt of all rational creatures. But as I had an immense majority in my favour, I continued, in spite of many mortifications, to have a perfectly good opinion of my own superiority.—Time, however, insensibly glided on; fashion, I began to discover, though reluctantly, was but a fleeting, changeable kind of being; the love of variety seemed to have infected the society of Bath, and I thought it would not be amiss to present myself at the shrine of true taste and just discrimination.—I accordingly repaired to the metropolis; but, to my utter dismay and mortification, I was scarcely noticed, I had not even the satisfaction of having my failings abused, in short, I was entirely overlooked. I was too uninstructed for the learned, too nervous for the convivial, too delicate

for the dissipated, and too sentimental for the profligate.

For the first time in my life, vanity had her pause, and reflection usurped an empire over me. The result was, that while I could, I should, at least, secure one admirer,—and I married. Some years passed on, and my life was tolerably comfortable. I could not, however, altogether relinquish old rooted habits, and I frequently surprised myself ogling and looking tenderly, uttering soft innuendoes, and suffering little indiscretional absences of prudence to pervade my fancy; nevertheless, upon the whole, I was much altered for the better, and I even took a fancy to frequent the library at times, and sometimes ventured to criticise works of taste, and such as were the mode. This, however, I must confess, I only hazarded among my usual associates, which in general were people who had certainly never read Shakespeare, Milton, Homer, Virgil or Horace, and might not, perhaps, have been very familiar even with their names.

Well, my dear Mr. Editor, I am now about to relate to you the sad catastrophe which has plunged me into most indescribable misery, and which bids fair to drive me out of the world from sheer vexation and wounded vanity.

About a year ago, at a time that my life was stealing on really with tolerable satisfaction, being at the head of my own little set, it was my misfortune to meet with a gentleman of the name of Little-Thought, who had distinguished himself in the world by some literary works both in prose and verse, which had considerable merit. He had some knowledge in books, which was joined to an extreme love of pleasure. He had a fanciful conception, and a quickness of execution beyond any man I ever met with; his senses were always subservient to his inclinations, and his inclinations always precisely what were necessary to render day and night agreeable. This gentleman was kind enough to take me into friendship, (why he did so, I cannot for the soul of me conceive); but in doing it, he has very innocently embittered all my future life.—Introduced by him to his accomplished associates, I was not backward in attributing all the civility I received to my own intrinsic merit. But the illusion lasted a very short time, and I soon found myself woefully mistaken, in supposing I had changed my set for the better; for I had forgot to tell you, that I was so elated with becoming a member of this chosen company, that I had, as the French say, *planted* my old ignoramus friends; and as to my home, I seldom saw it, but while I was dressing in the morning and undressing at night. Sir, if there is a

misery upon earth, it is that of being everlastingly put in mind of your own inferiority, while you possess an unconquerable itch of appearing a good deal above par. This became my case: I was daily condemned to hear disquisitions I could not comprehend, quotations I could not translate, jokes I could not take, and wit I could not fathom. In the bitterness of my vexation, I used to make my answer in a bumper, which was an excuse for silence always admitted in this gay society: the consequence, however, to me, was more terrible even, if possible, than an acquiescence in my own ignorance; for my shattered nerves not relishing these repeated draughts, I became emaciated and feverish, was as unfit for the irrational as the rational part of the daily amusements, and was judged *non. con.* to be unfit for the enlightened society; and, spite of the delicate remonstrances of my friend Little-Thought, who was president of it, I was turned out with circumstances of disgrace, which I think it unnecessary, at this present moment, to state to you at large.

"When ignorance was bliss," *why covet to be wise?*

Oh! my dear Mr. Editor, how often did this energetic truth flash on my mind at this period of my life; why, in the name of wonder, would I be wise? repeated I to myself; why was not my enviable nonentity prized as it ought to have been?

I returned to my own house the day of my misadventure, and thought I would keep my own secret at home. But some good-natured friend had already divulged my disgrace, and my reception was far from flattering.

I next tried to regain my place among my former friends, but there my advances were treated with disdain. I was quizzed and loaded with wretched jokes: among others, I was nicknamed Mr. Would-be, and the Skeletonian Upstart; and one person, I remember, called me the Living-Suicide.

I am now, Sir, forced to my own chimney corner, and the chief part of my time is spent in lecturing the children, and scolding the servants, for they are the only living creatures in human shape I can get to attend to me; and, unless the members of the Nonentity Club (which is that I belonged to before I met my cursed friend, Mr. Little-Thought) will be induced to relax in my favour, I see no remedy to my affliction; which is hurrying me post-haste to despair.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Miserable humble servant,

JONATHAN DOUGH.

## EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY, IN ANCIENT TIMES.

From the French Journals, of July 1811.

"Not long ago one of our journals announced the birth of *thirteen* children of the same parent: all who heard of it started at the prodigy! or crossed themselves, and cried out "a miracle!" The learned, *i. e.*, the inquisitive, or the curious, those who deeply study the works of nature, and therefore are, as Shakespeare observes, "natural philosophers," have recorded wonders of this description, progressively rising on each other to the very *acme* of astonishment. *E. gr.* Cromer reports that Hermentruda, wife of Count Isenberg of Altorf, had *twelve* children at a birth: but Margaret, wife of Count Virboslas, exceeded that fertility three to one; for she had *thirty-six* children at once. A still more amazing instance of fertility is cited by Cælius Rodogonus after Albertus Magnus: he mentions two women who miscarried; one of *seventy* children; the other of *one hundred and fifty*. But even these were far surpassed by Margaret, daughter of Florent, Earl of Holland, who was delivered of a progeny of *three hundred and sixty-five*. The proofs of this wonderful *accouchement*, are still preserved in the two basons and ink-horn, shewn in the church of Holduyne, for the conviction of succeeding ages. But these instances of fecundity, though sufficiently remarkable, as may be thought by the generality of readers, are, nevertheless, outdone, and thrown into the very background of obscurity, when compared with what is recorded by Avenitinus, of Matilda, Countess of Heuneberg, who in the reign of the Emperor Frederic II. was the happy mother of *FIFTEEN HUNDRED* CHILDREN, at one time: "They were baptized, says the history, by Othe, bishop of Utrecht"!!!

When this paragraph was read at the board all hands and eyes were lifted up together! together were they directed to a gentleman distinguished for a decided opposition to the principle of "vicious population," so strongly insisted on by Mr. Malthus.—Should such fertility become fashionable among the ladies of Britain to what price would subsistence rise? What tribute must we pay to the Continent for corn! if the Continent could supply us! What exportation of the precious metals to sustain these still more precious babes! what scrambling for a loaf of bread! what superabundance of rags and tatters! for where should we find sheep's wool sufficient to clothe the males, or cotton—silk is out of the question—to make wrappers and envelopes for the females? "Fifteen hundred children, at a birth!" what an

insupportable—clamorous—bewildering!—Well might the mere idea, suffuse all eyes with tears as they turned almost involuntarily, almost unconsciously on Mr. —.

At this silent but forcible appeal, the gentleman alluded to, rose, to address the chair, in abatement of the terrors too visibly depicted on every countenance. "The cause of alarm was, he said, a simple instance of the power of name as attached to things; of the influence of appellations, or rather of appellatives, bestowed on persons:—A mere error of the dark ages! [the president's countenance brightened.] Had we not all heard of a *seventh* son being called *Septimus*? of a *tenth* son being called *Decimus*?—Should we therefore infer, with the ignorant, that *seven* or *ten*, were born together? If we admit *Decimus* why not *Duodecimus*? *Tredecimus*? *Decimus-tertius*? You have heard, Sir, of Mr. Vandergucht, the engraver, who with his wife, and *thirty-two* children, formed a procession to church, in great state, at the baptism of the *thirty third*,—that fact is unquestionable, if therefore, *Tricesimus*, why not *Tricesimus sextus*? is this so very incredible? As to a miscarriage of *seventy*, or of *one hundred and fifty*,—as they were not *births*; they did not increase the population. The good lady Margaret, the daughter of an Earl, deserves more attention; and as evidences are existing, the fact shall be granted! But, you will grant too, that the time of gestation is not invariable. *E. gr.* nine months is customary—but we read in ancient poets of "ten long months;"—in modern days did not the French court physicians, in the case of the Princess of Condé, declare, that grief for a husband's death might postpone delivery to *fourteen months*?—Where then is the wonder that Margaret should include an even year, and give her issue the name of— as several names are imposed on the children of German nobles;—and the more, the more illustrious—*Trecentus*—*Sexagesimus*—*Quintus*?—and indeed, after all, this is but equal to the name of *Annus*—the year:—three hundred and sixty-five days to the year, complete; including the *Epagomenæ*: the days won by Hermes, when playing a social game at cards with Luna. And have we not this name *Annus*, with its relatives in antiquity? We have *Annius* Balbus, *Annius* Rufus, and the famous *Annius* Seneca [the president shook his head.] Well, Sir, then look into Gruter. One cannot carry all in one's memory.—But as to *fifteen hundred*,—do not be frightened before you are hurt. You all recollect the story of our British saint—*saintess*, I mean—the famous Ursula, with her attendant *eleven thousand virgins*; her holy company which sailed from Britain with her on board the same ship, and was slain with her at the same time,—in Co-



logne,—or Nuremberg—I forget which;—in Germany. The facetious Tom Brown indeed, would not allow that Britain could furnish *eleven thousand virgins* at one time, since it was an island; much less for exportation. But on my principle for explaining the article before us, Britain lost little by that snittly cargo; the error, though it has misled the writers of the lives of the saints, deep as were their researches; together with the still more deeply read gentlemen, who shew the antiquities in foreign parts, yet arose from mistaking the appellation of the handmaid of St. Ursula;—*Undecimilla*. I wish with all my heart, that the article had vouched for a birth of *twenty thousand*: I should not fear maintaining the whole at a reasonable rate of board wages! A “vicious population!”—not from such causes, believe me; though I do not deny that our population may be *vicious* enough in——

At this moment, “three loud knocks in the east,” or rather *raps, rappings*—from the Saxon *hræppan*—announced the publisher; who entered, *speciali gratia*, with a parcel of letters tied up very carefully in his handkerchief, for fear they should be lost; and a pile of quartos and octavos—two octavos to a quarto—for future consideration. The subject was slightly hinted to him; and while the president was employed on breaking of seals, he read the paragraph; then lifting up his hand to his *occiput*,\* he submitted that the article might be satisfactorily explained by reference to *his* line of business. “It alludes, said he, to publications;—*twelve* monthly numbers and a supplement, (making *thirteen*)—or *twelve* without the supplement,—when the volume is complete and bound, may be taken, as a single birth: it is but one *delivery* to a purchaser; and it fills but one place on his shelf. The *six and thirty* children, implies a publication every *Decade*, or *ten* days—ten times thirty six, is three hundred and sixty; equivalent to a year, in common reckoning. The *seventy* I suppose should have been *seventy-two*, which published every five days, would also give *three hundred and sixty*; but, this *miscarried*, that is to say, it was dropped, before the year was completed: the *hundred and fifty* is a miscarriage also: it appeared, no doubt, every other day, or three times a week; but it failed—peace to its manes, we see such things every day. As to Mr. *three hundred and sixty five*, he was editor of a daily newspaper, published equally on Sundays, as on other days; which is nothing uncommon in popish countries;—yet forms but one *delivery*:—one annual volume. *Fifteen hundred* I suspect denotes the publishing number; the numbered delivered at the same time, to ap-

plicants for copies; and if the work were high priced, no bad number, neither, for that age; though WE GREATLY EXCEED THAT NUMBER NOW. And I conclude that Otho bishop of Utrecht, who is said to have “*baptized*” this birth, superintended the performance, or was in some other manner concerned in giving it a name:—“the Bishop’s daily Journal:”—“Bishop Otho’s Utrecht Chronicle.” Such a thing might have a great sale: why not?

The Chairman had by this time glanced his eye over the letters: the Reader had peeped at the titles of the books: the Secretary had furnished a store of stump-worn pens, when the question was started whether the board should come to any decision on this extra-prolific subject; or leave it to the public?—The latter was adopted, *und voce*: with directions for the insertion of references, by which those who think proper to gratify their curiosity further may be guided.

For the story of the twelve children, which the French writer has quite spoiled, by omitting the circumstance that Hermentruda sent *eleven* of them to be drowned, by a woman who was met by the Count, her husband:—he asked her “what she had got there?” She answered, “*whelps*”—whence the name of *whelps* (Guelphs) was attached to them; for the Count saved their lives, and educated the whole dozen.—Consult *Camer. Hor. Subis. cent. 2. c. 66. p. 274. Reiner. Reinecc. de Wephor. Prosop. p. 16. Pezel. Mellicic. tom. iii. p. 109.*

For the history of the 365 children, consult—beside *Mrs. Salmon’s wax-work*, in *Fleet-Street*—*Grimst. Hist. Netherlands, lib. i. p. 52. Camer. Hor. Subis. cent. 2. c. 66. p. 384. Fulgoss. lib. i. c. 6. p. 188. Heyl. Cosmog. p. 384. Schenck. Obs. lib. iv. p. 562. Zuing. Theat. vol. i. lib. 2. p. 187. Schot. Physic. Carlos. lib. iii. p. 547. Guiccard. Descrip. Belg. Ludovic. Vives, in Colloq. It should be further observed that on the votive basons inscriptions in Latin and Dutch confirmed the story: that the baptism was performed by Goidyn, suffragan to the Bishop of Utrecht;—that the children were half sons and half daughters, except the odd one, who comprized both sexes; and that the males were all named of one name, *John*, and the females all of one name, *Elizabeth*. The date of the event was Friday before Palm Sunday, A. D. 1276.*

\* \* If any reader should insist that the baptism of ALL these children by the names of *John* and *Elizabeth*, only, hints at a reduction of the whole progeny to *twins*, we can but lament his want of *true antiquarian zeal* and *discernment*:—Possibly his objections may vanish before other instances, which formerly were the talk of all Europe; and these we shall now present to him.

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 523).  
Vol. X. [Lit. Pan, Nov. 1811.]

## CHILDREN BY HUNDREDS,

*Without Metaphor :—Numerated, — Aggregated, and Calculated.*

All the princes of the house of Reuss, were named Henry ; with the addition, for distinction sake, of the number proper to each. One of these was called " Henry LXIV." Frederic II. of Prussia (the father of Frederic William) said to him one day, "*Prince, you are numbered just like hackney coaches*."—"No, Sire," replied the prince haughtily, "*we are numbered like kings*."

Frederic assembled regularly at a certain season of the year, all the members of his family, at his superb palace of Sans Souci : the company was increased by a crowd of German princes, who thronged thither at the time. The entertainments and festivities were brilliant ; but they had not lasted long ere the king felt his avaricious and independent disposition opposed by the expences and constraints which so much company exacted. His method of dismissing his guests was singular enough. He took an opportunity when they were all assembled at table, to address them : "I learn with great regret, that you all intend to leave me ; I beg you, however, to favour me with your company to-morrow ; orders will be given, that on the day after, nothing may oppose your departure."—On the day thus announced, they found as he had hinted, that "nothing opposed their departure."

In the Memoirs of the Princess Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina of Prussia, Margrave of Bareuth, sister of Frederic of Prussia, of which the first part only, beginning in 1706 and ending 1742 is published, we find an anecdote of Peter the Great of Russia, which would bethought strange enough had it happened in our days. All the world knows, that that sovereign quitted his dominions for a time, that he might study foreign parts and acquire in them that knowledge and those arts on which his future fame was to be founded, together with the happiness and power of his states. He long resided in Holland for this purpose. In the year 1717 this prince with the czarina, his spouse, came to Berlin, on his return from Holland. Nothing could be more simple than his personal mode of life ; nothing more extraordinary than the train of domesticities by which he was accompanied. Among these were most distinguished, says the Prussian princess, *four hundred women*, most of them German domestic servants, now discharging the functions of ladies' maids, cooks or washerwomen. Almost all these "*creatures*" carried each in her

arms a child richly clothed ; and when any of them was asked, if it was her own ? she replied making abundance of Russian *salamates*,—"The Czar did me the honor to be the father of it."

The Czar of Russia, however, was not without a rival in the honours of extensive paternity, though his train of descendants might not attract so many eyes, or be paraded with such *eclat* throughout Europe. About the same time, the bastards of Augustus of Saxony, King of Poland, being enumerated, were found to amount to the number of *three hundred and fifty-four* !

These were *Christian* princes !—After this what can we say to the freaks of Oriental despotism ; to the multitudes of females imprisoned in the Seraglio of a sultan, or a bashaw ; or to the horrid scenes not seldom witnessed by the interior of those *unnatural* establishments ?

. . . . .

*Anecdote of Prince de Reuss.*

Another of these princes of Reuss, of the family mentioned above, or perhaps the same person, when at the court of the King of Poland, Poniatowski, deceived by the lordly attitude of one of the high officers in attendance, mistook him for the king, and was beginning to compliment his supposed majesty, as circumstances required. Being somewhat rudely informed of his error, by the haughty lord whom he addressed, he meditated a proportionate revenge. During the evening while playing at cards with the king, he called "*the king of hearts*"—but played the *knave* [in German the *valet*]. "*Prince*, said Poniatowski, *you do not play the card you called*"—Sire, replied the prince, *I beg ten thousand pardons of your majesty ; I am to day in the strangest humour for blundering imaginable : it is the second time this very evening that I have taken a VALET for a KING.*

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PRESENT STATE OF MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA.

A German paper has lately stated the following particulars respecting Moldavia and Wallachia : the present undecided fate of those provinces gives it a relative importance.

The people which inhabit them are descendants of the ancient Dacians, and have retained of their ancient warlike character nothing more than a certain haughtiness which they cannot support by their military prowess. They refuse to pay tribute till they are constrained by force, although they know well enough that they must expect punishment for their refusal. Nevertheless, they do not op-

pose a formal resistance to such demands. The peasantry are called *Rumun* [Romans] which term is employed in an injurious sense to distinguish them from the *boyards*, or nobles. Their language is corrupt Latin, and has some resemblance to the Italian. The dress of the inhabitants at this day, is the same as that of the ancient Dacians, as we find it on the Trajan column; i. e. a shirt tied round with a girdle, and long half-boots: to this girdle hangs a hatchet; over their right shoulder is thrown a sheep-skin, which is tied at the breast: they wear sandals of coarse leather. The dress of the women is so disposed as to conceal their necks, entirely. The apparent gaiety of the Dacians is contrasted by their weakness and state of dejection. Slavery has degraded them so effectually that they do not know their own strength. The Greek religion prevails in these provinces: but though they observe its rituals most scrupulously, they have less religious fervour than the Greeks in Turkey: Apparently this is caused by the despotism of their priests, which is scarcely inferior to that of their civil authorities. Instead of ringing bells, they strike with hammers on thick pieces of wood placed in the belfrys. On festival days, the sound of these instruments is at once singular and deafening in the city of Bucharest, where the churches are numerous.

The principal diversion of this people on their holidays, is dancing. This exercise, instead of being sprightly and lively, is accompanied by a simple and monotonous music, and consists of actions and attitudes proper to the expression of voluptuous languor.

The most ordinary food of the inhabitants is a thick and nourishing soup, made of the meal of the maize, or Turkey corn, and therefore called *Stlamalka*. The mountaineers have goitres, and a frightful physiognomy: when this deformity is large, the subjects of it lose their faculties, physical and moral, and become stupid. It is rare that the inhabitants of the plains attain to 70 years of age: they are decrepid at sixty. This premature old age certainly depends on other causes than those of climate; for chronic diseases are unknown in this country; and bilious fevers, with intermittents, though common, are rarely mortal. The two principalities have at most a million of inhabitants, which is but a small number in proportion to the extent and fertility of the country. Population would speedily increase under a regular government, were industry relieved from shackles, and property effectually protected to the owner.

We have received from a Hungarian of distinction, who lately returned from a six weeks' journey into Moldavia, the following additional details of the state of that country.

Not having been the theatre of war for some years, Moldavia does not at present exhibit any remarkable trace of that calamity. The province is governed in the name of the Emperor of Russia; but its interior administration, laws, and customs, remain as before. The requisitions for the Russian army, are oppressive, but necessary. A large body of cavalry had been stationed in the province; and paid for what it consumed, which occasioned a tolerable supply of cash. The establishment for posting is in a good state, and the supply of horses is ready: a company of *boyards* has undertaken this charge; the peasants supply hay *gratis*. The forwarding of letters is carelessly performed. The inns at Jassy are in a very bad condition. The police is extremely bad. That city resembles a vast village: it is wonderfully filthy: the streets are not paved, and they are usually so deeply covered with mud, that it is nearly impossible to force a passage along them. In the most frequented streets, boards are put from place to place, which boards *must* be crossed by those who attempt to proceed from one house to another. There are shops along the streets. The public market is very much frequented. The greatest share of the traffic falls to the Jews and Wallachians. Public safety is rarely interrupted; assassinations are not known. The *boyards* are the richest class, and the most esteemed: they display great luxury, and entertain with great hospitality strangers who visit the country.

## WILL

OF THE LATE

RICHARD CUMBERLAND, ESQ.

The following document, not only by its disposal of the property of an eminent writer, but by the spirit of piety which it breathes, will be deemed interesting by that public which the writer has so often delighted. For a copy of it we are obliged to our correspondent J. T.

In the Name of God, Amen. Conscious that I am of sound mind, I declare myself to be competent in all intellectual qualifications for making this my last Will and Testament. Whereas my first Cousin, George Ashby, of Haselbeach; in the County of Northampton, Esquire, did solemnly promise and assure me, that he would by Will provide for my youngest Daughter, Frances Marianne, which promise and solemn assurance he gave to me, when last I was at his house, upon the death of my Sister, Mrs. Mary Alcock; and whereas the said George Ashby, Esquire, has since deceased without fulfilling that his solemn promise and assurance given in behalf of my Daughter, I do

hereby give and devise to her Frances Marianne, my daughter, all my real and personal Estates, Property, Goods, Chattles, Books, Manuscripts, or by whatever other designation the law may interpret them, to her sole use and behoof, subject however to the payment of my debts.

And whereas I am intitled by my Mission to Spain to expect some compensation or pension to my Relict or Relicts after my decease, I do hereby direct my said Daughter Marianne to make application to the proper Office for the same, through the means of such Friend or Friends as she can interceed with and prevail upon to undertake that friendly task for the sake of her deceased Father, and may God in his mercy reward the generous friend, whoever it shall be, who gives her that benevolent assistance!

Now with respect to my Manuscripts, I recommend her to consult and advise with the three following Friends of me, whilst living, and who I trust will not desert my interest with posterity when I am dead: these are Sir James Bland Burgess, Baronet, Richard Sharpe, Esquire, of Mark Lane, Merchant, and Samuel Rogers, Esquire, of Park Place, Banker;—I pray and entreat of them to select, arrange, collect, compile and put together in form and order, as to their judgments shall seem best, my works, which are unpublished; my Manuscripts, which they may deem worthy to be published, either by subscription, or how else, for her use and benefit; imploring the Almighty God to bless them for the charitable work, the assurance of which even now gives peace and comfort to my soul.

I pray my Children and Grandchildren not to take in ill part this my Will in favor of an unmarried child, who has not like them a profession to resort to, but would be left to the wide world unfriended and forlorn without the little I may have to bequeath to her, deserted as she now is by the Relation on whose word I confidently built my hopes. I desire her, at her own discretion, to give from my personal Effects or Pictures, or whatever else she may have in possession, some Token or Tokens to every one of my Sons, my Daughters, and my Grandson, Richard Cumberland, on whom I devoutly invoke the protection and favour of my all-merciful God.

I have lived in charity with all men; I have met unkindness, but never resented it. I know not what revenge is. Such talents as God gave me I have devoted to his service, and the moral and religious edification of my fellow creatures. I have loved my God, my Country, and my Friend. When Mr. Ashby deceived me, it wounded my heart, but it has not shaken my confidence in others.

In my faith as a Christian I am firm. I have published my sentiments; I am sincere in them; I am no hypocrite.

I declare this to be my last Will and Testament, signed and witnessed as below, and God forbid any who inherit one drop of my blood should litigate or dispute it. Take notice I intimated *Frances* twice with my own hand, having overlooked it. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fourth day of April in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Two, Richard Cumberland, L.S.

Signed and sealed, published and declared, by the said Testator, as and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who in his presence and at his request, have hereunto set our Names as Witnesses thereunto, Henry Fry, Solicitor, Tunbridge Wells, —Thomas Camis, Tunbridge Wells,—James Camis, Tunbridge Wells.

The above was proved in the Consistorial and Episcopal Court of the Lord Bishop of London, the 22d day of October 1811, by Frances Marianne Jansen, Widow (formerly Cumberland), the Daughter of the said deceased; the sole Executrix according to the tenor of the said Will.

Property sworn under £450.

The following honours paid to the deceased at his funeral, deserve especial record and perpetuity in this place.

The remains of the late Mr. Cumberland were interred on Tuesday, May 14, with poetic honours; a grave having been allowed him by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, in Poet's Corner, not many yards from that of Garrick. The procession reached the Abbey about 1 o'clock, when the Dean met the corpse at the west door; and after the interment, he delivered the following eulogium on his departed friend, with great feeling and emotion:

“ Good People,—The person you see now deposited, is Richard Cumberland, an author of no small merit; his writings were chiefly for the Stage, but of strict moral tendency; they were not without faults, but they were not gross; nor abounding with oaths and libidinous expressions, as I am shocked to observe is the case of many of the present day. He wrote as much as any; few wrote better; and his works will be held in the highest estimation as long as the English language will be understood. He considered the Theatre a school for moral improvement, and his remains were truly worthy of mingling with the illustrious dead which surround us. Read his prose subjects on Divinity; there you will find the true Christian spirit of the man who trusted in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. May God forgive him his sins, and at the resurrection of the just receive him to everlasting glory!”



# PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. VII. *Distillery Bill—Southwark Bridge—Loan—Liverpool Docks—Dissenters—New London Theatre—Mr. Lewson's Petition—Bullion Report.*

[Business done during the days on which the Bullion Report was debated: arranged together for the purpose of keeping that discussion entire.]

House of Lords, May 6, 1811.

Royal assent given by commission to 37 bills.

## Criminal Law.

Lord Holland presented a petition from the calico printers in the vicinity of London, desiring a lower degree of punishment, but of more certain and speedy execution, for thefts &c. on their premises.

## Distillery Bill.

The order of the day for the second reading of this bill, induced the Earl of Suffolk to rise, and oppose it. This opposition was supported by the Earl of Aberdeen, who deprecated the measure, as extremely injurious to the agricultural interests of the country: the cultivation of barley was an intermediate step to the cultivation of wheat; and this bill would prevent the growth of barley.

The Earl of Rosslyn, took the same ground of opposition.

The Earl of Hardwicke was so deeply impressed with the same conviction, that he moved the next reading of the bill for that day six months.

The bill was supported by Lord Bathurst.

The Earl of Darnley saw no evil to agriculture likely to ensue: the importation of barley had continued: how then was the farmer injured?

Lord Holland considered the bill as a gift to the West India colonists.

The Earl of Lauderdale contended, that the foreign farmer could not import barley here under 50s.

The Earl of Liverpool spoke for the bill: Lord Grenville against it.

On a division that the word "now" stand part of the question,

|              |    |
|--------------|----|
| Contents     | 30 |
| Non-contents | 50 |

Majority against the bill 20

House of Commons, May 6.

## Southwark Iron Bridge Bill.

Sir W. Curtis opposed the bill; urged that there were already three bridges; a fourth was building: there was reason to fear that boats after passing London bridge, if they became unmanageable, could not be righted, before they encountered this new bridge.

Sir C. Price spoke against the bill.

Sir Thomas Turtton supported the bill. Mr. Rennie had declared, after a minute inspection of London bridge, that, after one hard frost, it might not last a year.

Mr. Maryatt urged the constant delays occasioned by the never-ending repairs of London bridge.

Question carried in the affirmative.

Bill passed.

## Loan for the Year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved the order of the day, for committee of supply. It had been proposed to fund £12,000,000; the sum subscribed was £7,618,700. He proposed that those who had subscribed already, should have the advantage of taking the remainder; and pay by instalments, as was agreed on by those who took the loan; and on the same terms as the loan. Agreed to.

House of Lords, May 7.

Slave trade felony bill read a second time.

Lord Grenville observed on the insufficiency of the laws hitherto enacted to prevent that trade. He stated an instance of a cargo of negroes landed at St. Kitt's, and publicly advertised to be sold.

The Earl of Liverpool concurred in the bill; but knew nothing of the instance at St. Kitt's. Bill advanced one stage.

House of Commons, May 7.

## Liverpool Docks.

General Gascoigne moved the further consideration of this bill.

Mr. Creevey moved its re-committal.

The house divided:

|                      |    |
|----------------------|----|
| For the re-committal | 19 |
| Against it           | 67 |

Majority for the bill 48

May 8.

Lord Archibald Hamilton presented a petition from 30,000 manufacturers, &c. of Paisley, &c. praying relief. 1200 were reduced to the utmost distress for want of employment.

Mr. Curwen did not see how relief could be afforded.

Mr. Houston presented another from the operative manufacturers, journeymen, &c. in Glasgow.

In a committee of supply, £104,000 was voted for printing the papers, bills, votes, &c. for the House of Commons in 1810; and £16,000 for printing for the Lords.

House of Lords, May 9.

## Dissenters.

Lord Sidmouth proposed a bill to explain and amend the acts of 1 William and Mary, and 19 Geo. III. so far as relates to dissenting ministers. His lordship represented the



great importance of the subject; the too easy procurement of licences at the sessions, merely on taking the oaths and subscribing a declaration, without any enquiry into moral or intellectual qualifications: however depraved or ignorant the applicant may be—no matter! This was a great abuse. It was not so in Devon, Bucks, and Norfolk. His lordship asserted that in the days of William and Mary, the dissenters were accurately known and defined, presbyterians, independents, baptists, and quakers: whereas now, many other sects had arisen, and licences were obtained by taylor, pig-drovers, chimney-sweepers, &c. He condemned their self-assumption of the office of teacher. He had conversed with many dissenters on the subject, and knew that their minds were favourable to his proposal. He then stated some of the intended provisions of the bill; and declared that all he wanted was presumptive evidence of the fitness of the persons to fill the station they desired. He would by no means wish to infringe on the real principles of toleration. His lordship then took a view of the state of the established church, observing, that from the deficiency of accommodation in places of worship, many persons were driven to dissenting meeting-houses as the only places where they could receive religious instruction. This lamentable deficiency was proved by the returns on the table. In one place, where there were 600 families, there was only accommodation for 44. In a diocese, containing 36 parishes, in only six of the parishes was there accommodation in the established places of worship for the population. In a parish containing 39,000 persons, there was only accommodation for 4,400. In another parish, 20,000 of the inhabitants were at four miles distance from the church. It was highly important that some means should be taken to prevent us from having a nominal established church, and a sectarian people. In the reign of Queen Anne *fifty* new churches were directed to be built in the metropolis; of which, however, only *ten* were erected. At the present time to provide for the increase of the population of the metropolis, 100 new churches were required, and he thought to such an object the attention of parliament ought to be called: grants should be made out of the public purse in aid of the exertions of individuals, and every measure adopted to support the established church, which was a part of the constitution, and upon which so greatly depended the sound morality of the country.

Lord Holland would not act so irregularly as to oppose the first reading of a bill, but he thought he ought to mention his opinion against it. He held that it was not by *permission* but by *right*, that persons professed

their religious sentiments. He was sorry to hear the inferior classes ill spoken of; they were as likely to understand the subject, as some who had enjoyed superior opportunities. The charges attached to a *few* only. He agreed that churches in additional numbers were wanted; but why should not the church contribute to that good work?

Lord Sidmouth disclaimed all intention of altering the Toleration Act; but wished to ascertain what the law really was.

Lord Stanhope thought his lordship had better begin by building the churches. Bill read a first time.

House of Commons, May 9.

Mr. Mellish moved the reading of the *new London Theatre bill*.

Mr. Whitbread hoped when the hon. gent. had heard the explanation he was about to give, he would press his motion no further. The affairs of Drury Lane Theatre were so far disentangled, that there was the fairest prospect of all being settled, and that theatre soon rebuilt. He wished to have the bill postponed to next session; and then if there was no prospect of completing the Drury Lane Theatre, the present bill might be proper.

Mr. Brown thought the explanation insufficient: there was little chance of seeing Drury Lane rebuilt. A third theatre was absolutely requisite for this large metropolis.

Mr. W. Pole was for the postponement.

Mr. Peter Moore assured the house that the claimants and creditors of Drury Lane had come forward, and had even run a race, in their eagerness to serve the property. There was every reason to think they should compass every desirable object.

Gen. Tarleton thought a third theatre unnecessary while the public preferred the feats of horses to the acting of Mr. Kemble.

Mr. Marryatt thought that instead of there being a competition between theatres for the public favour, there was a competition among the public for favour from the theatre. The consequence of the vast size of the theatre was, that nobody could hear; nobody could see; horses and asses introduced through necessity, depraved the public taste. The performers could not shew their powers. To have one theatre in good order, we must have two in existence.

Mr. Sheridan professed his sincere gratification by the civilities he had received from persons of the most opposite opinions on political questions. The fault of depraving the public taste most certainly did not lie with the managers. Mr. Kemble, he was sure, would rather act on his two legs, than introduce animals on four legs; but there was a corrupt bias in the public; and it was suffered to remain uncorrected through the absence of

people of rank. Some of the theatres were deserted; even when what he thought merit, and got up with great splendour, was presented.

He cast no censure on the gent. who desired a third theatre; but hoped old interests, if infringed, would receive a proper compensation. He was no friend to monopoly; but this proposal was not sanctioned by the Corporation of London; there was no instance of grants being taken away by Parliament, without adequate compensation.

For the bill...23.—Against it...80.

*Mr. Lewson's Petition.*

Sir T. Turton held in his hand a petition from a Mr. Lewson formerly clerk of the Cheque in Sheerness yard;—but it not being signed by Mr. L. nor in his hand-writing it could not be received: [this defect was afterwards removed, and the petition was presented.] Mr. L. was not sufficiently sharp on the clerks appointed under him. He had suffered false musters without detection; he had been deceived; he bore an excellent character; was now starving; had applied to several boards of Admiralty without relief.

Mr. R. Ward said Mr. L. had been punished in common with others. When Lord St. Vincent went through Sheerness yard he found numberless abuses. It was Mr. L.'s duty to have prevented false musters.

Sir T. Turton said Mr. L.'s innocence had been acknowledged in a letter he had seen from the hon. gent. himself. The office had been in confusion; and Mr. L. was imposed on. This deception practised on him should not render them insensible to his thirty years' service.—Petition laid on table.

*Proposed Resolutions on the Bullion Report.*

In the following Report, we have endeavoured to retain only those arguments furnished by each speaker which were *additional*, and not repetitions of what others adduced. The debate, it is universally confessed, was conducted with uncommon knowledge and ability:—it displays more extensive information on the subject, than all the pamphlets to which it gave occasion. *For the Resolutions of Mr. Horner consult Panorama, Vol. ix. p. 1167: for the Counter Resolutions of Mr. Vansittart, consult p. 1169 of the same volume.*

House of Commons, May 6.

Mr. Horner moved, that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, and that the report of the Bullion Committee, with the papers relating to foreign exchange, to the exchanges with Ireland, &c. be referred to said committee. This being done,

Mr. Horner proceeded to declare his intention of separating his last resolution from those which preceded it:—to keep the question of fact and

law distinct. Opinions had proceeded to extremes. Some praised a circulating medium consisting entirely of paper, as perfectly adequate to the wants of the kingdom: they thought the greatest of all modern improvements in commerce was, the substitution of paper for metallic currency. Others blind to all the advantages of a circulation of paper convertible into gold, asserted that the only remedy was to resort to the exclusive use of the precious metals. He wished to adopt a middle principle: he thought paper was sufficiently guarded against excess, when constantly liable to be converted into gold. All who had attended to the history of this nation must know that on critical emergencies government had derived most important assistance from the Bank. We ought to look forward to a continuance of the same aid. His object was to restore—with as much care and circumspection as possible, united with as much promptitude, as urgent considerations might dictate—the circulating medium to its original state. He considered the convertibility of the Bank paper into specie as the fundamental principle of that institution. It was the opinion of those who established it. The primary object of the Committee had been to ascertain the *causes of the high price of gold*: that was their commission from the house. He thought the *chief cause* was an excess of paper circulation. The mint price was £3. 17s. 10½, the market price was first £4. 4. then £4. 10. then £4. 14:—full 20 per cent. above the mint price. A Bank note was an engagement to pay to the holder a certain sum of standard value coined: whereas now, a pound note was worth but 15s. 10d. Parliament had always been very jealous to maintain this standard: on occasion of the new gold coinage 14 Geo. III. silver was made a legal tender only to the sum of £25. [Many other references to the statutes were made by Mr. H.]—All the laws acknowledged no other standard than the precious metals. He affirmed that the difference in value between Bank paper, and the precious metals, is notorious; and but for the penalties of the law would be current and open. If a debtor proposed to discharge in silver a debt of £26, he must give 5s. 2d. per oz. a hundred ounces of standard silver: £26 in Bank notes would purchase only eighty-six ounces: he loses, therefore, fourteen ounces. The adversaries of the report said 1. that gold was *risen in price*: 2. that *unfavourable exchanges* caused this rise. But, the money value of gold could not rise in this country: its standard value was fixed. In countries where silver was the standard, silver could not rise: here gold cannot rise. The only effect of a scarcity would be to make all commodities cheap. In 1795 there was a scarcity, caused by large sums exported for grain: in 1796, a great demand for internal purposes, and much hoarding; but no rise in the market price of gold. From 1717 to 1796 no alteration in the market price of gold. There was a small rise on the Continent; silver being more plentiful than gold, the difference in value was about 4 or 6 per cent. At Paris English pure gold was worth £3. 19. 6. At Amsterdam the guinea sold for 12 guilders and a fraction—the Bank note for little more than 7. Silver also had risen; how was this to be explained? But the paramount standard of this country was coin.

From 1771 to 1785 the average price of wheat was 46s. per quarter: from 1786 to 1797 it was 52s., from 1798 to 1810 it was 71s. What could furnish more palpable evidence of a fall in value of the currency. No evidence of the state of exchange affecting the price of gold was discoverable for 100 years. He could not believe the balance was greatly against us. The official value of imports, Jan. 5, 1811, was 36,400,000;—the exports exceeded 45,000,000; the excess was 12,000,000. The amount of cotton cloth exported was 18,000,000, and including yarn 19,400,000—a striking proof of the impotence of the enemy to destroy our commerce. The inference in the minds of the bullion committee was, that the cause of the high price of gold was to be sought in our domestic currency—the excess of paper. The Bank restrictions, by removing all control on the Bank issues, removed every limit to the depression of foreign exchanges. With Portugal the exchange last year was at par—in Portugal the paper currency was depreciated 26 per cent. The Swedish exchanges had fallen 70 per cent. Sweden had a paper currency depreciated to that amount. With America exchange was 10 per cent. against us. In the East-Indies about 22 per cent. against us. In the West-Indies the premiums on English bills had fallen from 15 to 5 per cent. Between Hamburg where there was no paper, and Vienna, the difference was striking: it had risen against Vienna to 950. Between Sweden and Hamburg exchange was 136; par was 48. Between Copenhagen and Hamburg par was 125 six dollars for 300 banco: exchange was now 6 or 700. Between Paris and Hamburg exchange was 4 per cent. in favour of Paris. When assignats were issued in France exchange fell from 22 to 17, to 15, to 9, to 4, to nothing! Every body ascribed this fall to the depreciation of assignats. Even then the price of gold was only £4. 1. 6. In 1809 the average amount of notes in circulation was 19 millions—in 1810 it was 21,200,000. for the first 17 days of 1811 it was 23 millions and half. The remedy in his opinion was—to fix some period at which the Bank should positively resume cash payments. Let government make proper exertions to retrieve our character abroad—consider the injustice of defrauding the public creditor, and impoverishing the public annuitant—remember the sanctions of public faith—rewards due to the industry of the people, and—confidence between man and man. He moved the first resolution.

Mr. Rose complimented the hon. and learned gent. on his very able and argumentative speech: but thought there was no depreciation in the circulating medium of the country; nor was the present high price of gold occasioned by excessive issue of Bank notes. The report desired from the Bank, what it was impossible the Bank could comply with; and could they comply with it, we should have not a guinea more in circulation. Were the measure recommended adopted, we should soon cease to have the assistance of the Bank. At the time of making the report, gold was at £4. 4. or £4. 5. not £4. 10. For all purposes of life, Bank notes were equal to money. It was true the price of corn had risen; but that was owing to the prices fixed for importation:

those prices had raised rents: but the landlords found that they had raised every thing else, also. Had there been no importation the quartern loaf would have been at half-a-crown. The genl's statement of exports was completely erroneous: there was no such excess as 12,000,000. The exports of 1810 were not to be taken as those of other years: much had been burnt and destroyed: the expenses of the troops were to be considered. The great capitalists of the country differed wholly from the hon. gent. and from the report; which contained altogether a train of errors. [Mr. R. alluded particularly to the statements of the price of gold; which in the report differed from those in the tables annexed.] From 1718 to 1797 our paper had increased from one million, to twelve millions; and the rate of exchange was 12 per cent: in July 1800 our paper was fourteen millions; and the exchange rose 15 per cent. In 1809 gold fell four shillings per oz. notwithstanding a coinage of four millions of foreign gold, and exchange fell 15 per cent. These facts distanced all the theory now held on this subject. The issue of Bank paper, it appeared, had no relation to the exchange: nor the exchange to the issue, more or less, of Bank paper. Formerly when a merchant sent a cargo to the Continent, he could draw for the proceeds: now the remittance is extremely circuitous: if any one in the chain of remittance became bankrupt, all was lost. Our foreign expeditions were very heavy. Last year the money sent abroad, on that account was 11 millions: for corn 8 millions: foreign trade 5½ millions: amounting in all to 25 millions. Much of this was sent in gold. The home market for gold is not the 20th part of the whole. He believed the price of all articles had not risen with gold. He believed the general price of all commodities in all countries had risen to double their former value; and so continued. The report therefore was mistaken in its statements of our exports and imports. It had also mistaken authorities for facts in King William's time: and for other facts since. It had mistaken the case of Ireland: for it did so happen, that when the issues of the Bank of Ireland were at the lowest, exchange was 13½ per cent. against that country; and when the Bank issues were at the highest, exchange was at 9 or 9½. about par. He did not affect to know the discounts of the Bank of England; but he knew that from 1802 to 1809 Bank notes had increased only £397,000, a trifle surely! compared with the vast accommodation of discounts. If trade increased, the circulating medium must increase: now trade had unquestionably increased astonishingly. Besides, till 1797, not a Bank note was paid into the exchequer: since that time considerable quantities were sometimes locked up there. If Bank notes were not encouraged, paper of a much worse description would of necessity find currency. The long credit now given to Continental purchasers requires a greater supply of notes than formerly. The quantity of coin brought into circulation from 1773 to 1798 was 44 millions: but as gold was about the mint price, there was little temptation to export, or to melt: allowing however eight millions, there would remain 35 millions of coin. There was at present a real scarcity of specie. In collect-

ing the revenues of the county of Lancaster, 3,640,000l, the specie procured was only 11,000l. In 1797 the circulating medium, *i. e.* coin and notes, was about 46 millions: at present specie was hardly more than 3 millions taking it with the bank notes (24 millions) the whole was 27 instead of 46. To check the issue of Bank notes then, what confusion would ensue! His wonder was that the issue of Bank notes was not greater: one might think the Bank had been too reluctant. Even several of the evidences examined in the report, had stated their opinion that notes had no effect on exchange: if the committee disregarded the evidence of such men, what authority could be attributed to the report? He was persuaded it had done much injury to public credit. An allusion had been made to Law's scheme; but that scheme left nothing for creditors: the Bank could shew 15 millions when all demands were paid. He would venture on some loss by directing the Bank to pay in specie; but specie could not be found. Foreigners bought it at £4. 15. *per oz.* and one had a commission to give any price. So that, if the Bank could find gold, it would instantly be carried out of the country. Under the Bank restrictions the nation had flourished; were we now to assist the enemy in his monstrous work, by stopping the whole manufacturing and commercial energy of the country! He hoped we should not madly bring on ourselves that destruction, in which the enemy vainly attempted to involve us!

Mr. H. Thornton recalled the attention of the house to the main question—was the high price of bullion to be attributed to the excess of Bank paper? He thought profusion of paper certainly affected the price of commodities: the Bank directors of Ireland had thought the same: it might be a great evil greatly to diminish paper; but, at present, they were searching for principles. They were inquiring whether the quantity of circulating medium did not abate the value of its *parts*. He himself had sold goods at a loss because he could not obtain discount: others had done the same: if this was true of commodities, it was true of bullion also as a commodity; the facility of obtaining paper influenced the price, though not invariably. If at any time the balance of trade was against us, and gold rose in value in consequence, the temptation to export occasioned a drain on the Bank. He wished to call attention to three periods: in 1782 there was a considerable fall in the exchange; and the Bank refused to make any payments on the loan: in 1795 the exchange was unfavourable, the Bank diminished its loans. If foreigners send goods hither, something must be sent to them in return; commodities, if possible; if not commodities, gold. Gold would be cheaper abroad, and dearer at home, till the high rate of interest restored the balance. Between 1783 and 1792, years of peace, the exchange was constantly in favour of this country: the years of excess were during war, 1795, 1797. What a low rate of interest was 5 per cent. during war! what a temptation to discount! But only the Bank could lend at that rate, in war time. The increased value of goods would gradually reduce this interest to nothing. The demand was always more than the issue. Law's scheme was at first prosperous: the reduc-

tion of interest to 3 per cent. had many advantages; but after he had exceeded all the money in Europe, thinking he could not issue too much paper on good security, he produced immense ruin. That was a lesson to this country. When the paper of the Paris Bank, in 1785, was at 90 millions, it stopped; at another time it was at 100 millions, and did not stop. The Swedish Bank lent at interest; but they lent somewhat too largely, and stopped at a depreciation of 70 per cent. The excess of America was also in point: Demerara and Surinam were also in point. He remembered when he was in a Russian counting house he could not comprehend how the exchange now down to 11, now up, was always against that country: it was to be attributed to the paper money issued by several successive rulers of Russia. He did not think the Bank guilty of any particular excess; but he blamed them for not looking to the exchange. Nobody felt more than he did the difficulty of procuring gold, it was dear all over the world: it was likely to remain so:—then depart from the standard. If with increased issues the country had prospered, it was well; but in the mean time, we had suffered a depreciation in our foreign relations. He derived hope from recollecting how we had recovered our exchange in 1801, 1802; but then there was much gold in the country; then the depreciation was only 7 or 8, now it is 20 *per cent.* It was then peace; it is now war; prudence therefore directed us to use precautions: and that course he did most heartily recommend.

May 8.

Mr. Vansittart regretted the decision of the committee; but the manner in which it was brought before the country, he still more regretted. He accused the committee of delay; they had not thus argued on the late emission of exchequer bills, which certainly increased the circulating medium largely. He desired that cash payments should be resumed as speedily as possible; but he did not admit that bank notes had suffered any depreciation. It was well known, that though bank notes protected from arrest, they were not a legal tender. An excess of paper could not affect the exchange, unless the imports were large, and the exports small. In Ireland, it had been proved, that paper was current at different value from coin: this was owing to want of confidence in the paper. Exchange was the last commercial refinement of civilized nations. It depends on free, uniform, and uninterrupted commerce. When the profit on goods sent abroad, was so great, was it surprising that 15 or 16 *per cent.* should be made on bills of exchange? He wished to distinguish between the fair commercial profits of the Bank, and those derived from the restriction. Of late, 15, 16, 18 *per cent.* profit had been made by capitalists: it was natural that with its command of capital, the profits of the Bank should be large. He insisted that bank notes represented *legal* coin; and nothing else: so long as they were not below *legal* coin, they fulfilled every engagement. Much distress had resulted from the facility of country banks, and their partners engaging in trade:—one kind of paper supplied the place of another. Some restraint ought to be placed on



country banks, but it was a delicate subject. Mr. V. went over the resolutions proposed; and shewed cause for dissenting from most of them, relying on the arguments used the night before. He wished the house to consider the state of things between the notice of payments and actual payment in cash. The necessary purchases of bullion by the Bank, would depress still farther the exchanges; and the bullion obtained, would be locked up in the Bank for two years. Either some other currency must supply the place, or the country must be without circulation. Could any thing be anticipated, but a general bankruptcy?—there had been bankruptcies already, enough to make one's heart ache. Mr. V. then explained the nature of his own resolutions. He enlarged on the present state of our external relations, so different from what they had ever been. Could we foresee the events of three years?—Would our military operations triumph?—Would our trade flourish?—Would our internal state be the same?—Would our prosperity continue?—Who could foresee all these particulars?

Mr. Huskisson begged leave to remind the house that when the bullion committee was appointed, it was with the sanction of *all* sides: the consequences, therefore, whether good or bad, ought not to be laid on any *one* side. Must not the discussion at all events, have taken place, out of doors? Was it possible the public should remain insensible to the new appearance in our national currency? He reminded gentlemen, that in 1696, when the Lords of the Treasury called for a report on the state of the coin, they caused it to be published for general discussion. He affirmed that the legal currency of our country, was *gold and silver*; its standard was ascertained by weight and fineness. The pound, the shilling, the penny, all signified standards of weight: a statute of Henry III., enacted that a loaf of bread (6 lbs.) should be sold for one *fourthing*, i. e. one fourth of the penny weight of silver. The guinea was *now* the legal measure of value. The precious metals were generally used by reason of their peculiar advantages. In proportion to the quantity must be the rise or fall of prices. We never heard of the increase or diminution of currency, prior to the Bank restriction. Any excess of paper, above what coin would be, must produce depreciation. He alluded to the arguments of late Lord Liverpool; several of which he deemed precisely in his favour. Paper had no current value: it was too easily obtained. If our metallic currency were debased 25 per cent. it would be well represented by paper, as it now stands. In William's reign, silver coinage was debased thirty per cent. Bank notes were at the like depreciation. A fall of only *one farthing* in the value of a louis d'or at Paris, had sent large quantities to our mint, to be coined into guineas. The existence of our laws forbidding the export of guineas, encouraged fraud and perjury. A sound currency required no such laws. Notwithstanding the real value of the dollar was only 4s. 6d.; notwithstanding the arguments of the most practised accountants; the value of this coin was raised to 5s. 6d. He read a few extracts from letters lately received. A person in this country states to his correspondent at Paris,

that he had purchased 10,800 and 5000 guineas; the charges were  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. commission; and  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for guaranteeing the bills. He offered gold to any amount. Guineas were sold in every street. In Ireland, landlords insisted on receiving their rents in gold: guineas were sold at 2s. 6d. premium. Was there or was there not a standard? Were bank notes that standard? if not, what was? Though the price of gold was so increased, was there any real scarcity? Had other commodities become cheap? That was the natural consequence of gold being dear. Mr. H. enlarged on the nature of banks:—distinguished banks of deposit from banks of discount: the Bank of England included both kinds; and might reap the advantages of both; he was no enemy to the Bank of England; but thought it the most perfect of the kind. He read several passages from Mr. Law's book; especially that in which he observes, "few, if any, borrow money to lay it by." The Emperor of Austria had lately reduced by an edict, the value of the paper circulating in his dominions 4-5ths:—a table at the end, settled the price to be paid in closing accounts for articles, according to the period when the debt was contracted, month by month. The depreciation had gone on very gradually from 1799 when it fell *three per cent.* The wealth of *this* country could never depend on a depreciated currency. The wealth of *this* country consisted in her number of industrious people: the wisdom of her laws; the impartiality of her administration; the security of her liberties: the vigour of her public spirit: these were her sterling qualities; in these this country would continue rich; whatever became of this question, or whatever remedy was adopted to meet the existing evil.

Lord Castlereagh spoke against the resolutions proposed in favour of the bullion committee: his speech was rather of an abstract nature.

Mr. Morris spoke in reply.

Mr. Parnell defended the bullion committee. They had certainly decided against the opinion of witnesses; because they had formed an opinion of their own. In fact, the most eminent practical men were not always the best versed in the science of their own business. All men in business were interested in preserving the paper system; in other words, in preventing the recurrence of barbarous times. It was matter of universal notoriety, that prices had lately risen: it was one of those few things in which all agreed: no cause could be assigned for this, except superabundance of paper. Taxes raised the wages of labour, and diminished the rent of land, but they did not raise the price of the product of land; and therefore, taxes could not be the cause: improvements raised the price of land; but not other things. Prices for the last 150 years, had remained nearly stationary, except during the last fifteen years, since the American mines had come into full operation in 1794. From 1570 to 1640, money had decreased to one fourth of its value. Wheat from 10s. or two ounces of silver, was at length, 47s. Not that corn was risen; but money was fallen. Between 1774, and 1794, the average price of wheat was £2. 5s. 6d.; between 1794 and 1809; the average was £3. 13s. 10d.; but then of late, the price of gold was £4; it was as 7 to



11.; about 60 per cent. dearer now. The scarcity in 1800, 1801, could not be the cause of the rise of gold. In 1747, a year of great scarcity, with 1807 a year of great plenty, the price of corn was as £2. 7. to £2. 10. The standard cannot be altered, without a notorious breach of faith to all foreigners, who might have claims on this country. What was the value of a pound sterling, but the value of the precious metal contained in it? And whence did bank paper derive its value, but from purporting to represent the pound sterling? In Belfast, guineas were at a premium of 15½ per cent. Mr. Rose admitted that great gain might be made by sending guineas to Paris. In Portugal the government paper had recovered from 26 to 18 per cent. depreciation. The minister allowed that no less than £700,000 had been lost to this kingdom by that depreciation—could a clearer instance in support of excessive issue of paper be adduced? Would landlords et. leases while money continued thus fluctuating? The loss doubled the amount of the income-tax. He did not mean to blame the Bank; the directors were men of business; not statesmen. Mr. P. enlarged on the doctrines held by Lord Liverpool, in his book on the coinage. The runs on the Bank in 1783 and 1793 were greater than that in 1797, yet the Bank stood them. Much of our commercial distress was owing to the laws against usury. The one great Bank, here, was mischievous; the many smaller Banks in Scotland were beneficial. But in Ireland the Banks were too numerous; there was one in every village.

Sir Thomas Fulton complimented the bullion committee; but did not discover the redundancy of paper, which they did: when five millions per day was paid at the counters of our bankers, what was twenty, or twenty-two millions of notes?

Mr. Manning defended the Bank. The increased issue of three millions, last summer, was recommended by the committee itself! The journals of the house would prove that a scarcity of gold was no new case: in 1620 they would find a scarcity of gold attributed to seven causes, several of which exist at present. Yet there was then no Bank; no paper currency. In 1797 the order of government to farmers on the coast to remove their stock into the interior, caused much to be sold, and the proceeds were hoarded; had it not been for the restriction, scarcely a guinea would have remained in the Bank. The exchange depended on the balance of trade. In the Baltic 240 ships, laden with exports had been confiscated; the military expenses of the country were about 12 millions; the grain imported 7 millions; the expenses of freight 4½ millions,—could we avoid feeling these drains? The circulation required 24 millions, which was more than the Bank had out. Of the 70 banks in London, only 33 had licence to discount; of these, 13 did not use the licence; there were then only 23 banks that were merely discount banks. The silver stamped in London, was 143,000 lbs. more than the average of any former year. Hence a change from good to better unless it were permanent would do harm. The concluding resolution would open a floodgate of mischief.

Mr. Baring thought no term but *depreciation* would express the present state of Bank notes; but he attributed this not to excess of paper, but to the state of trade. Any country having a circulation of the precious metals corrected its own errors; but paper had no such check. Smith had said, "notes will answer while the balance of trade is in our favour; but no longer." He gave more credit to that writer than to 50 pamphlets published since the fact has occurred. Were the system to go on, we should see mutton sold for 8d. per lb. *in gold*, and 9d. in paper. The present war was not to be compared to, or judged of, by other wars. No extent of trade could require a restriction bill; but a fictitious property required a circulating medium; such a circulating medium could never support itself abroad. The funds were one cause of our distress. In 1793 the sum raised was 17½ millions; in 1794, it was 45 millions, it increased to 86 millions; in this year, including taxes and loan to 90 millions. He strongly doubted how this increase could be honestly supplied. To support it we must give a fictitious value to property. Suppose this were doubled; from 90 to 180, to 360 millions,—could we say all was right? Yet to this it might come. No person could look at 24 millions of Bank paper with any apprehension; but who could avoid trembling at such a system of public finance?

Mr. Sharpe defended the committee from censures he conceived unjustly directed against them [by Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. Perceval.] He considered the course of exchange; in Guernsey, guineas were paid to the troops at 2½s. each. A gentleman lately had 1000 guineas to lay out in the funds; he bought 3 per cents. at 60 for his gold; although they were at 64.

Mr. Perceval said it was insisted on one side that this was the only remedy for existing evils;—on the other that this remedy was impracticable. He saw no excess; but without the issue complained of the nation could not maintain its present struggle; its indispensable struggle.—Would they relinquish all foreign exertions? Would they relax the contest on the Continent?—impossible! It was said, no such depreciation existed in Hamburg, in Holland—look at those countries, happy Hamburg! happy Holland! Without a wish to disguise the state of England, how greatly was it preferable to that of the coward states of the Continent! Bank notes suffered no depreciation at home. Such moments of distress had occurred repeatedly before. It was thought in 1801 that the scarcity of corn, and the bad state of exchanges was occasioned by excess of Bank paper; but in 1802 the scarcity of corn was not felt, and the exchanges were reduced. During the unfavourable state of exchanges the measure proposed was unwise; it would prove ultimately ruinous.

Mr. Canning spoke in support of the committee. He attributed the *home* value of Bank notes to the strong measures of the law, not to their own intrinsic value. He stated the depreciation in Ireland—i. e. guineas were increased in price *five shillings*. He alluded to the history of 1695; to that of the French *assignats*: the French said their paper was not sunk in value;

No! but commodities, &c. had risen. Guineas would go out of the country, as the law stood; the effect of the law was to deliver them to the enemy 5s. cheaper than they otherwise would be. But he conveyed no censure on the Bank: he thought that when the Bank had been told it would not be called on to resume cash payments till six months after a peace, to force it to resume them sooner was unjust.

Mr. Grenfell supported the resolutions.

Mr. Taylor alluded to the banks of Sweden, of Vienna, of Paris and Hamburg, and inferred, that a currency of paper always had the effect of driving away a metallic currency. Sir Isaac Newton was of that opinion; Mr. Harris was of that opinion. Paper served for domestic purposes only because the tax gatherer and every public office was compelled to receive it—it was merely by the sanction of the law: which was evaded wherever evasion was possible.

Mr. Davies Giddy considered plenty and scarcity as the cause of cheapness and dearness. The value of the precious metals depended on their intrinsic worth: but their plenty since the discovery of America made them cheap: their value was daily decreasing. The invention of bills of exchange decreased it still more. The country banks, by over-issues, were, in his opinion, the cause of the present distress, and they contribute to depreciate Bank notes in comparison with bullion. Law might make the smallest piece of gold to pass for a guinea; but it would not thereby become a guinea, nor would paper represent a guinea merely by the force of law. The country bankers exchanged paper at 70 or 80 miles distance with each other, and they got into circulation more than the country fairly required. But could we keep this paper circulation within bounds, we could go on as well with it as with metallic currency. The retrenchment should be gradual: the Bank Directors knew best how to meet the evil.

Mr. Long objected to the Report as contrary to the evidence of witnesses. The rates of exchange had not risen and fallen with the issue of notes; but the contrary. There was no excess in supplying by paper the absence of coin, if commerce required it. Mr. Tierney and Mr. Fox had said in 1797 the Bank would be ruined in six months; had that happened? it had lasted 12 years.

Sir Francis Burdett hoped the existence of the country did not depend on the existence of Bank notes. The notes of the little bank in the island of Jersey were at par; while those of the Bank of England were 3 per cent. below them. He thought injustice had been done to the country banks. He feared the system must be allowed to take its course: as over the gate of Dante's Hell was written, "you who enter here leave behind all hope of returning." Considering the rate at which we are going on, the interest of the debt will soon amount to 50 or 60 millions; can the people pay it? the question is, "what remedy have you?"—it was a hard question; he could not save a dying man. The Bank had forfeited its commercial character, by becoming the tool of ministers; it ought to be liable to the loss sustained by the public creditor.

Mr. Wilberforce said the duty of the Commit-

tee was hard; they had been desired to state their opinion; they had done so, and were blamed for it. Either they, or the Bank, must prevail. The principles lately avowed by the Bank, were erroneous. The Directors seemed to have foreseen no danger. The restriction was their security; but it was also their temptation. Our finances had never appeared so flourishing as during the South Sea bubble; were they therefore flourishing?

Mr. Rose, and Mr. T. Thornton explained.

Mr. Whitbread desired the House to pause after hearing the opinions of this Bank Director and that Bank Director, that all would be ruined if the resolutions were passed. Was all this foreseen when Mr. Pitt proposed the restriction bill? it was intended for a temporary measure; but it was continued; now, look where we are. Mr. Pitt intended to take off the restriction with all possible speed; Mr. Fox desired the same. Mr. W. then answered several observations which had fallen from different gentlemen, and complained that the Committee were hardly used.

Mr. Horner vindicated the Committee, for having taken its own opinion, in preference to that of the practical men. The arguments used to prevent the resumption of payments at the end of two years convinced him of the necessity of the measure. Was the remedy to be left to the Bank of England? surely not. Yet if no other remedy was pointed out by that House, was not that the fact? He was tempted to ask, why was it impossible to procure gold? were the gold mines of America exhausted? Gold leaves this country; why? because the currency has lost its value: restore that value; gold will return. How can you restore the value? by diminishing the quantity. Mr. H. combated various arguments used on the opposite side.

Mr. Horner concluded nearly as follows. If there has been a departure from the old and constitutional mode of circulating the legal and substantial currency of the country, the charge of novelty is not imputable to that proposition which would go to restore it. A general rule in the great system of circulating medium has been avowedly violated. I admit that that Minister is wise and happy who knows when and how to deviate from a general rule, but I contend that there is still more wisdom and more felicity in knowing when and under what circumstances that general rule ought to be adhered to; but that, above all, the cool trial of wisdom—the true test of fortune is to know, when to return after the success of an apparently justifiable deviation; it is, indeed, difficult to resist the temptation of temporary expediences. I shall now conclude, Sir, by reading to the Committee a passage I met with this morning, preserved by the celebrated Sir Robert Cotton, and cited by him as an extract from a Memorial of one of the greatest statesmen this country has produced, a remonstrance to Queen Elizabeth from her ablest minister, Lord Burleigh, when at a time that Spain was aiming at universal monarchy (how strange the vicissitudes of empires!) that monarch entertained the notion of making some experiment upon the national currency; the language is simple, but, in my mind, pregnant with wisdom—"It is not by the ends of wit, or

by the shifts of devices, that you can defray the expenses of a monarchy—but by sound and solid courses."

Mr. Perceval, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Horner mutually explained. The Committee divided on the first of Mr. Horner's Resolutions.

Ayes 75—Noes 151—Majority 76.

The 14 next Resolutions were then put and negatived without a division; and, on the 16th, or last Resolution, the Committee again divided: Ayes 45—Noes 180—Majority 135.

May 13.

Mr. Vansittart moved for the house going into a committee on the Bullion Report, intending to propose his own resolutions, [in opposition to those of Mr. Horner.] The arguments adduced were much the same, and by the same speakers as on the former question of the same nature. The hon. mover took a very extensive view of the subject as it affected public credit; he thought the publication of the report had done much harm, and recommended the adoption of other measures. The principal speakers were Mr. Magens, Mr. H. Thornton, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Perceval. Mr. Canning moved that the chairman do leave the chair. For this amendment 42.—Against it 83.

May 14.

The same subject renewed. Mr. G. Johnstone entered into various calculations respecting the circulating medium. He had been a member of the bullion committee; he vindicated their proceedings. He thought the amount of the notes issued by the country banks might be 26,500,000; and of late 29,000,000. The whole circulation he took at 48,000,000. The increase of paper in London alone, in the wholesale trade was from 9 to 13,000,000. The rise of corn in consequence of excess of paper he calculated as 531 to 238. We had hitherto supported the war, not by our paper, but by the surplus of our products. The depreciation had really begun in 1797. He implored a return to the old system.

Mr. Fuller thought that as gold was really raised in price, the value of the golden guinea should be raised also.

Mr. W. Smith stated as a known fact, that a pipe of wine for which £110 was demanded, was actually sold for 90 guineas. A man having 800 guineas came to London and bought goods in his way of business at an allowance of 12½ per cent. for his cash. He admitted the difficult situation of the bank directors: but their stock had risen from 180 to 280: government funds had only risen from 56 to 65.

Many other gentlemen spoke.

May 15.

Mr. Tierney entered at considerable length into the business. He said there were 777 country banks, each vying with the others to keep out their paper. He did not mean *discredited* when he spoke of *depreciation*. Paper was lessened in value by the price of gold rising above the price of the currency. He could not conceive how any country could be more certainly going to ruin than this, if the stoppage of the bank should be adopted not from principles of safety, but from principles of benefit.

Sir John Sinclair vindicated the bank security. He said notes would purchase every thing as well as cash: they represented solid assets. Notes had supported us hitherto, and would support us. Our improvements, new roads, canals, &c. were all owing to the convenience of notes. During four years our funded debt had increased only 12,000,000, our revenue had increased 13,370,000.

Mr. Manning defended the bank. The rise in the price of dollars would cost the bank 50 or 60,000, being 6d. on each of several millions out.

Mr. Baring contended that while external trade was as at present, things must remain as they are.

The house divided: Ayes 76.—Noes 24.

The whole of the resolutions put, and agreed to.

#### PHENOMENA OF THE WEATHER ON THE CONTINENT.

EXTREME HEAT: EXTREME COLD: DREADFUL FIRES, AND DROUGHT.

The uncommon prevalence of extremely DRY and HOT weather on the Continent, has marked the summer of the present year with a greater number of extensive and dreadful conflagrations than was ever known. Whole cities are destroyed; and forests are consumed. At the same time the effects of COLD have been experienced *prematurely* in many places; and violent storms have committed great ravages. We have collected the following accounts of these interesting phenomena, which may be added to those given in page 725 of the present volume.

The excessive heats of July occasioned the conflagration of several forests in the Tyrol, with 64 villages and hamlets in their vicinity, and 10,000 head of cattle. The principal forest destroyed is Rlammeg, of seven miles in extent and three in breadth, and distant three leagues from Inspruck. It caught fire on the 26th of July, and had not ceased burning on the 4th of August. Near 24,000 peasants had been deprived of habitations by these conflagrations, which occasioned likewise an epidemic that carried off great numbers.—In Silesia, Poland, and Russian Lithuania, the extreme heat has burnt up the wheat, oats, and barley; the meadows are withered, and the brooks have disappeared; the trees are despoiled of their leaves, and the earth rendered so hard, that they cannot work it. They have offered public prayers for rain. Several villages have been reduced to ashes by the lightning.—Nearly one-third of the city of Adrianople, with several magazines of corn, &c. was destroyed by an accidental conflagration in July last.—The town of Kiow, the capital of the Ukraine, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire: several hundred people lost their lives, 3000 houses were consumed, and property to a vast amount. That part of the city which is called the Old Town, is entirely consumed: but the New Town which is situated on a hill was not attacked by the flames.

**Fire.**—The town of Hohenmanthan, in Lower Saxia, suffered by fire, July 21. Seven houses, the baronial mansion, and many barns, were, in an instant, the prey of the flames, which prevented all approach to the only well of water in the town. Three persons perished.

The city of Pertyckow, one of the richest and most commercial in Russia, experienced a dreadful fire, which burnt 602 houses, with many shops. Nearly 500,000 ducats in gold, and 3 millions and a half of rubles in silver, were either plundered during the confusion, or melted by the excessive heat of the flames. 1200 chests of sugar, each 40lbs. weight, 14,000 boxes of raisins, 2000 chests of coffee, and pelisses and furs to the amount of 5 millions of rubles, brandy and wine to the amount of two millions of rubles, have also been destroyed.

Münster, August 28. The 19th of this month was a lamentable day for this town. About eight o'clock in the evening a fire broke out, and by nine the whole town appeared one burning mass. Two convents, with their churches, the roof of the parish church and its steeple, and more than 300 houses, became a prey to the flames.

Vilshofen, in Lower Bavaria, Aug. 22. Yesterday a destructive fire consumed here 36 houses before it could be got under; and the rest of the town was with difficulty saved, by the active exertions of the inhabitants.

**Drought, Fires, and Robbery!**—Artelsburgh, August 23. The utmost drought has reigned throughout our neighbourhood. An old man of 120 years, who has been 90 years an innkeeper at Liebenburgh, a village not distant from our town, does not remember an equal drought. Fires burst out frequently in our forests; the smoke of which obscures the brightness of the day, and favours the plunderings of a robber named Mattushewig, who conceals himself in the forests, and carries off horses and cattle.

**Fire and Storm.**—A fire consumed in the city of Zurich, great part of the mansion house, the chapel, and seven houses. A violent storm, which began at the moment of the fire, spread the flames furiously.

**Apples thoroughly roasted by extreme Heat.**

—The following instance may give an idea of the heat experienced on the 20th of July in many districts of Franconia. A dealer in fruits having gathered from off his trees at 10 o'clock in the morning, forty-two apples, he put them into a basket. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he went to look at them, he found them *thoroughly roasted*.

••• It is to be understood, we presume, that this basket was of the open kind, and placed where the rays of the sun had their full power; perhaps they were even augmented by concentrated reflections.

**Abundant Vintage.**—July 27. They write from Dusseldorf, that the prospect of an abundant vintage has had great effect on the price of wine. That of a barrel of Moselle, which six months back was 150 crowns, is now as low as 80.

If the present heats should not continue too long, the quantity of wine made this year may equal that of the year 1540; when, according to the chronicles of the time, the wine was in quality equal to the best Malvoisia; and the barrel was sold at no greater a price than *seven florins and a half*.

**Extreme Heat; also extreme Cold.**—Naples, July 26. We have suffered here of late under the most violent heats. A storm which rose from over Otranto and Villa Franca, at the close of which fell a copious discharge of hail, produced so intense a cold that during three following days the inhabitants were obliged to have fires in their apartments.

**Snow in Summer.**—Nuremberg, August 28. Snow fell the 12th of this month in the environs of Memmingen, in Saxony; and numerous flights of wild geese were observed at the same place and time.

**Extreme Cold.**—They write from Strasburgh, that at Ban de la Roche on the frontiers of the department, there was a fall of snow on the 11th of August; and that several swallows fell down numbed by the cold in the yards of the inhabitants.

**Violent Storm.**—Reisenberg, Aug. 1.—A dreadful storm, accompanied with hail and a violent rain, made terrible havoc in our neighbourhood, in the night of 20—21 July. The fruits and vegetables are entirely destroyed in the communes of Seelenberg and Reisenberg. The torrents have carried away bridges, dams, banks, all the hay that was on the meadows, and even the earth of the fields. It did not cease raining till the morrow at 8 o'clock. The same day at noon, the ground was covered in various directions along the fields and meadows, with heaps of hail stones. It is singular, that at the same time an equally destructive storm ravaged the environs of Stuttgart.

**Violent Storm.**—Berne, July 31. A frightful hail storm the day before yesterday ravaged the environs of Vevay; 1200 acres of vines, expected to produce 2000 barrels of wine, are totally destroyed. A contagious disease has shewn itself among the cattle in the principality of Neuchâtel, and the neighbourhood. It appears in the form of a gangrene on the tongue.

**Storm.**—Lausanne, July 23. On Saturday last, the 20th, at a quarter past 8 o'clock in the evening, a most terrific storm burst over the city of Vevey and its environs. The capital vineyards of Chardonne, Corso, Cor-



sier. Vevey, and part of that of la Tour-de-Peilz, which gave hopes of a rich produce for the year, have been ravaged by a tremendous hail which has destroyed every thing. The loss occasioned by this fatal event is incalculable. Many of the hail stones were equal in size to a nut; and great damage was done to the windows and tiles, many of which were broken, as well in Vevey as in the adjacent villages.

**Storm.**—Stuttgart, July 21. We had last night, a terrible storm, accompanied with rain, hail, and violent wind. The lightning struck a barn at Waldenbuch, which it set on fire. The hail preventing the inhabitants from giving immediate assistance, seven houses, and four barns became a prey to the flames. The fire was not wholly extinguished till 7 o'clock this morning.

**Hail Storm.**—The environs of Emden have been ravaged by a hail storm that has broke thousands of panes of glass.

**Inundation.**—Lucerne, Aug. 3. The damage done by the overflowings of the rivers in several parishes of this canton is estimated at 100,000 francs.

## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

### AFRICA, SOUTH.

**Hunting Expedition.**—Several officers of the 21st Light Dragoons, now at the Cape, have obtained permission of Colonel Pigot to go up the country to hunt tigers; they are said to have gone a distance of at least 1,000 miles from that settlement.

### AMERICA, BRITISH.

**Increase of Trade.**—By all the late accounts from Canada, it appears that business in that province is in the most flourishing state. Ship-building is now carried on there to a great extent; many ships of large dimensions have been launched there the present season.

### AMERICA, UNITED STATES.

A gentleman lately arrived gives the following short view of the present state of his country:—

**Politics** remain in the same state in which they have been for some time past; the republicans applauding the non-importation act; the Federalists exclaiming against it, and stating with truth, that it will ultimately be the ruin of the country.

**Commerce.** Produce has not been so low for these 20 years; great bargains could be obtained for cash, but it has vanished with the non-importation act; in fact, specie is as scarce as ever it was known in Britain: there had been 230 bankruptcies in the State of New York alone. A great many ships were lying idle for want of freights.

**Cotton.** The planters were looking forward with great anxiety to the ensuing winter, their produce being 30 per cent. under the usual prices; and their crops of Indian corn, owing to the long dry spring, had universally failed in all the Southern States: the prices of negro clothing, such as blankets, &c. owing to the non-importation act were full 50 per cent. above the former prices.

**Emigrants.** Few of the poor people who leave Britain carry money, or furniture with them; owing to the high price of lodgings and house-rents, they are therefore always kept in a depressed state. House-rents are enormous in New York; a poor man, for a house of two small rooms and a kitchen must pay from 100 to 130 dollars a-year, even in the suburbs; and, the expense of fire-wood, which is higher than English coals, will take three dollars a week more from his earnings, and keep him always in poverty. They can never save a dollar, and the expense of educating their children is enormous.

### AMERICA, SOUTH.

The progress of revolution and bloodshed in various provinces of this country is dreadful. Accounts are so confused that we scarcely can understand them. But we see by various proclamations that the frame of government is dissolved, and the country is in confusion.

**National Independence.**—A proclamation by the representatives of the provinces of the Caraccas, Cumana, Barinas, Barcelona, Merida, and Tenailo, formally declares the independence of those provinces. It goes to the establishment of a Federal and Representative Government: totally independent of the parent country, and without any acknowledgment of the authority of Ferdinand VII. under the name of the "Confederation of Venezuela." In the list of representatives we find the name of the active and enterprising Gen. Miranda. The establishment of this independent government, is an example which is expected to be very generally followed.

**Provision Trade.**—Buenos Ayres previously to the war, afforded a million of hides annually. The meat of 250,000 oxen sufficed for the consumption of its inhabitants, and its exports; the remainder was of consequence lost; for, besides the tallow, the tongue was the only part cured. The enterprize of some individuals has induced them to salt some of this waste of beef; and the British government, in case of a rupture with America, may here find the means of supplying the navy, and even the West-India islands.

### AUSTRIA.

**Tax on Jews: Permits of Entry.**—Vienna, Sept. 23. An imperial decree dated the



18th, enacts that in future no Jew or Jewess coming from whatever part of the Duchy of Warsaw shall be admitted except where there is a custom house, whether they have or have not articles subject to custom. They will receive at such custom house a passport, for which a Jew dealer must pay 4 florins 45 kreutzers: a Jew domestic or Jewess, 3 flor. 15 kr. a child under 15 years of age, 1 flor. 45 kr. Beside this the Jews will pay 22½ kr. for each *crown* payable on the passport, under the name of *passage money*. However, Jews driving cattle or bringing provisions, will pay only 1 flor. 6 kr: but this must be paid in cash, according to the exchange. The passport of a Jew will last good for four weeks only; it shall then be exchanged for a permission to remain where his business calls him, or whither he intended to proceed. Physicians, surgeons, lying-in women, and Jews travelling on business, which only cross Galicia and Lodomeria, are exempt.

Vienna, Sept. 6. *The course of exchange is at 247.*

Sept. 25. *The course of exchange is to day on Augsburg, from 254 to 257. Cash is greatly sought after: 100 florins was paid to day at the exchange for 264 in Billets d'Amortissement.*

*Finances. Sale of Ecclesiastical Property.*

—Vienna. The ecclesiastical property which is destined for immediate sale in Bohemia, Moravia, Lower Austria, Styria and Carinthia, amounts to the sum of 2,100,000 florins. The vast hotels of Lilianfeld and Zwetten, are also to be sold without delay. In general, the lands sold have fetched higher prices than those set upon them: this occasions a re-entry of considerable sums in bank bills, which are immediately withdrawn from circulation.

*Finances. Spoons, Buttons, Spurs, reserved.*—Vienna, Aug. 7. It is thought the Hungarians will agree to offer their silver

plate to the Emperor to the amount of a hundred millions of florins in cash; on the same terms as individuals in the hereditary states of Germany have accepted. The rescript nevertheless stipulates expressly that the Hungarians shall retain their *spoons*, the *agraffes*, or buttons, of their dolmans, and their *spurs*: these being integral parts of the national costume. It is well known that the nobles of Hungary attach a great importance to their *agraffes* and *spurs*. Some of the Magnats have spurs ornamented with diamonds, to the value of 40 or 50,000 Austrian florins.

*Cash Tokens in superabundance: difference between real wealth and its representatives.*

—Vienna, July 24. An innkeeper of this city, whose house was extremely frequented, never could obtain a sufficiency of change to accommodate his customers. He therefore conceived the plan of employing a friend of his,

a tinman, in striking a number of tin pieces of six and ten kreutzers, with his cipher; and when he received a bank bill in payment, he gave his *tokens* in change for the difference. This secured him customers. All went well for the first month: in the second month he found himself prodigiously rich in tokens: his strong box was rapidly overflowing: at length he counted his accumulations, and instead of 400 florins in *currency upon honour*, which he had received from his friend, he found in his possession more than 1,000. All the world had been eating and drinking, at his house, and had paid their reckonings in his *currency*. He has brought an action against his friend the tinman, and accused him of felonious *coining*. The public is extremely curious to see the end of this adventure.

#### DENMARK.

*New Ritual for Episcopal Consecration.*—

Copenhagen, Aug. 13. Messrs. Plum, Hiort, and Sørensen who had lately been nominated to bishopricks by his Majesty, were consecrated on Sunday last, in Frederick's church, by Rev. Dr. Munter, bishop of Zealand. For the performance of this ceremony the directions of the new ritual composed by Dr. M. were adopted. After the names of the three candidates appointed were announced from the pulpit by the prevost, M. Clausen, they advanced to the altar, surrounded by the clergy which had been invited to the ceremony. Bishop Munter proceeded to ordain them by first pronouncing an address suited to the occasion: after this, he read the *biography of these three new bishops, written by themselves*. Then followed imposition of hands by all the preachers. Then was sung a hymn of thanksgiving composed by M. the Professor Taarup, accompanied by the full band. Bishop Sørensen now entered the pulpit and preached; taking his subject from the Gospel of the day. After the sermon the bishop received the holy communion from the hands of the rev. the pastor Gesner.

*Statistics, Births, Marriages, and Deaths.*

—Copenhagen, Aug. 31. According to a general report lately published of births and deaths in 1810: there were in this kingdom 21,227 marriages; and the number of births exceeds that of deaths by 12,105.

*Price of Provisions.*—Elsinore, Sept. 25.

Yesterday tolerably good beef was sold in the market for 28 to 30 skellings (14 or 15 pence sterling) per pound. This price, which, in the present times, is reckoned moderate, it is said, is in consequence of the apprehended want of fodder for the cattle. All other kinds of provision rise proportionally in price. In many places in the country there is a real deficiency of water, nor can the plough be put into the ground so long as the drought continues.

## FRANCE.

**Charges of Prosecution for non-payment of Taxes.**—In the year 11, this charge amounted to 2,158,501 francs for the recovery of 360,203,000 francs of direct contributions: the common proportion was about 1 to 219. In the year 12, it amounted to 1,593,200 francs for the recovery of 371,720,000 francs. Common proportion 1 to 219. In the year 13, 1,196,911 fr. for the recovery of 376,151,272 fr. Common proportion, 1 to 314. In the year 14, and during the last hundred days of 1806, the charges were 1,600,000 francs on 495,000,000 francs as 1 to 294. In 1807, 1,378,964 fr. on 372,480,170 fr. as 1 to 270. In 1808, 1,237,808 fr. on 362,086,731 fr. as 1 to 292. In 1809, 1,298,609 fr. on 386,881,472 fr. as 1 to 298. In 1810, 125,127 fr. on 386,826,889 fr. as 1 to 308.

The travels of Buonaparte along the French coast have given occasion to several proclamations ordering under the severest penalties "spontaneous rejoicings," and containing *not a single word of truth*. From among others we select one which contains *one word of truth*; whether inserted by accident, or on purpose we cannot determine. Probably the writer is of Irish extraction.

**Proclamation.**—Dunkirk, Sept. 19. "Inhabitants of Dunkirk!—His Majesty the Emperor is again about to traverse our coasts, and every thing leads us to presume, that, on the 21st and 22d inst, you will have the happiness to enjoy his august presence. Prepare the ornaments of your houses; let flags, verdant boughs, and flowers, give to our city that smiling aspect which will manifest to the sovereign your love and your joy; let a spontaneous illumination on the day of his arrival be a new testimony of it; let the passage of his Majesty, above all, present the aspect of a fête: it will probably take place by the street *Royale*, *Napoleon-place*, the street and place *Impériale*, the streets de *l'Eglise*, du *Moulin*, du *Jeu de Paume*, and du *Quai*. Second my efforts, inhabitants of Dunkirk! *their only object is your welfare, and the alleviation of the misfortunes which circumstances make you experience.*

Given at the Mansion-house of Dunkirk this 19th of Sept. 1811.

(Signed) J. Kenny, Mayor."

**Suppression of Newspapers.**—From the 1st of October next, the *Journal du Commerce*, the *Courier de l'Europe*, the *Journal du Soir*, the *Feuille Economique*, and the *Journal des Cuisines*, will be united to the *Journal de Paris*, which will take the title of *Journal de Paris, Feuille politique, commerciale, et littéraire.*

\* \* The number of newspapers now published in Paris is reduced to four.

VOL. X. [Lit. Pan. Nov. 1811.]

**Facility for making Bread.**—It is said, that a baker at Paris has invented a machine for kneading dough. The model, which he has presented to one of the national societies, is extremely simple in its construction. The bread made by it was tasted, and judged by all the members of the society to be preferable to that kneaded by manual labour.

## GERMANY.

**Wool sunk in Price.**—Frankfort, Sept. 28. No article has fallen in price at the fair so much as wool: it is sunk from 30 to 35 per cent. in value.

**Corn raised in Price.**—Leipsick, Sept. 15. The price of corn is raised in Prussia, Saxony, and Warsaw. This has been long desired, because the low price of grain was alleged by the farmers as an excuse for not paying their rents; which the proprietors could not obtain from their property; for which in fact, there was no sale. This will give some movement to business. We also hope for a better fair than we had last Easter.

**General Benefit to the Poor: Servants Contributors.**—Augsburgh, Aug. 20. The different institutions for the relief of the poor, which were established in this city, have been reduced by existing circumstances to the most deplorable condition: they are now united, and concentrated in the old workhouse. It has been ordered, for the purpose of giving stability to this new establishment, that female servants, girls and women, who are actually in service, shall pay to it every quarter, *each, six kreutzers*; boys, apprentices to trades, journeymen, and male servants, shall pay *twelve kreutzers*; and clerks at the desk, shall pay *twenty-one kreutzers*. In return, these classes will be admitted, taken care of, and medically treated *gratis* in case of sickness.

**Kotzebue a dramatic Dealer.**—The *Journal de Paris* under the authority of a letter from Leipzig dated July 30, announces the probable deprivation from the dramatist Kotzebue, of a great part of the rays which form his glory. It was not unknown to theatrical amateurs that this inexhaustible *dramaturgus*, who produced pieces in every department, had purchased a great proportion of them from young students, and after some trivial additions he sold them again under his own name. But this German Molière having forgot to pay one of his dramatic workmen, he has burst out with great fury; and all who have complaints against the great man are about to follow his example.

**Oriental Derivation of the German Language.** M. Othmar Franck, known by several treatises on the Persian language, intends to prove the derivation of the German language from the Persian, in a work entitled *Lingua Germanica origo Persica, Etymolo-*

*gium Persico Germanicum.* This work will contain more than 2000 German words compared in alphabetical order with their Persian synonyms, in such a manner as to leave no doubt of their Persian origin. The publisher is Stein of Nuremburgh.

## HOLLAND.

*Decreasing Depth of Water on the Coast.\**

—The American frigate *Constitution*, which sailed a short time ago to Holland, with a quantity of dollars on board, for the payment of the Dutch creditors on the American funds, arrived in the Downs, and could not get up the Texel for want of water. The Dutch pilots would not take charge of her into the Texel, as she drew more than *twenty feet* water, and they declared that there was not more than *nineteen* feet water in the deepest channel, and that very narrow. There are six sail of the line, two frigates, and some sloops in the Texel; but the Dutch pilots say that it is impossible that the ships of the line can be got out, as they draw too much water, and the channel has *grown up more than two feet within this year or two.*

Amsterdam, Oct. 1. The organization of the Jews is definitively settled: they are to be governed by six consistories: at Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Groenlück, Zwoll, Embden, and Hamburgh. All depending on the central consistory at Paris. The Portuguese and German Jews are *amalgamated* throughout Holland.

## INDIES, EAST.

*Ship-building.*—On the 8th of April last, there were at Calcutta, *eleven* vessels on the stocks, of which *ten* were ships from 450 to 900 tons, and one a brig of 250 tons. On the 30th of March was launched at Madras, the *Lord Balcarras*, a ship of 1400 tons, intended for the Company's service. She is said to be a perfect model of naval architecture; and is the work of a native ship-builder.

*Price of Timber raised.*—Calcutta, April 30. From Rangoon, the report of the markets is rather unfavourable. The price of timber was unusually high, in consequence of the great demand lately created by the extension of the business of ship-building at all the ports of India.

*City burnt.*—The city of Basseen, situated on the southern coast of Pegu, and one of the principal cities of the Burmah empire, has been destroyed by fire. This is the second calamity of the same description, which, within the space of only a few months, has visited that wretched country, wasted as it already is by civil commotions, and borne down by every species of political oppression.

*Death of Mohee Oodheen.*—Calcutta, May 6. Early in the morning of Tues-

day last, his Highness Mohee Oodheen, the second legitimate son of the late Tip-poo Sultan, put a period to his existence, in the ground-floor of his own apartments at Russapulah. He effected his purpose by discharging a fowling-piece, loaded with small shot, into his chest. The shot entered in one compact body between the sixth and seventh rib, on the left side, near the breast-bone, passed in the direction of the heart and left lung, and issued at the upper part of the shoulder-blade on the same side. On examining the premises, the shot were found to have lodged in the adjoining wall, at the height of between five and six feet from the ground. No person was near when the act was perpetrated; but the report of the piece was heard about four in the morning, when the family and attendants instantly rushed into the room. From the direction of the wound, it is conceived that the deceased had planted the butt-end of the piece on the floor; and, pointing the muzzle to his breast, had drawn the trigger with his toe. When discovered, he was lying on his back across a cot, in the agonies of death, with the gun resting on his body. He expired almost immediately.—The Prince, we understand, since his arrival in Bengal, had distinguished himself above the others by the regularity and correctness of his conduct, and, on that account, had been permitted to enjoy a larger share of liberty. His behaviour, however, it is said, had lately altered; and, immediately before his death, he had privately stationed three horses in a stable on the Chitpore-road; and by other indications betrayed an intention to attempt his escape. A committee has been appointed by government to investigate the circumstances of his death.

## INDIES, WEST.

*Dreadful Effects of the late Hurricane.*

—An American captain states, in a late New York gazette, that since the destructive hurricane at St. Bartholomew's, the north-east quarter of the island appeared to be falling into the sea, and the fissure across had been, several days previous to his departure, gradually opening. At the time of his sailing, the cavity thus made was about eleven feet wide, and apparently bottomless. The inhabitants were much alarmed by this singular phenomenon. The estimate of the damages by the late hurricane is 160,000 dollars. Four of the wharfs on the island were entirely swept away.

## ITALY.

*Effectual Destruction of Locusts' Eggs.*

—Most of the agricultural societies in Italy have offered premiums for the best method of destroying locusts. In many of the districts, several thousand persons are employed in searching for the eggs. In four days the

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. 1. p. 412.

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inhabitants in the district of Ofanto collected 80,000 sacks-full, which were thrown into the river.

*Antiquities discovered.*—Among the recent discoveries in Italy is the ancient capital of Persenna, near Perugia; and in its vicinity has been dug up an Etruscan monument, with several funeral urns.

*The Pope.*—Cagliari (Sardinia) Aug. 8. A person worthy of credit, who has just arrived from Genoa, gives the following account relative to the person of the Holy Father. His Holiness was still in Savona, about the middle of July; his guards were numerous, and admitted no person to see him; his Holiness came every day to a window, in order to give his benediction to the people, who received it with much respect. But when the above person was setting out for Sardinia, eight days had elapsed since the windows of his habitation were opened. The guard remained as usual; but it was the general opinion that his Holiness had been removed to another place, and that the guard had been retained, to excite no suspicion in the people, who were penetrated with the most profound veneration for his sacred person.

## PORTUGAL.

*Anniversary.*—Lisbon, Sept. 17. Sunday was the anniversary of the Restoration of Portugal. Three years have expired since the army of Junot, routed at the battle of Vimiera, was compelled to abandon this city, and embark in the Tagus for France. This distinguished event was observed, by a procession of all the religious communities through the principal streets of Lisbon; the castle of St. George and the ships in the Tagus fired salutes; and the troops assembled in the square of the Rocio and on the Terreiro do Paço, fired a *feu-de-joie*, at which were present an immense population; thus celebrating two of the most fortunate events which the annals of our monarchy have ever recorded. At night there was a general illumination.

*Wood-Cutters privileged.*—The Portuguese Regency have issued directions, that the wood-cutters and charcoal-manufacturers, in the province of Alentejo, who supply the necessary fuel for the consumption of Lisbon, be exempted from military service, and all other duties, as well as those who are employed in its conveyance by sea or land.

## PRUSSIA.

*Incendiaries, Troops of.*—Berlin, July 30. The trials of the incendiaries who were arrested not long ago, are proceeding. There are already *thirty* in the hands of justice. It is supposed that they are part of a formidable band, which is spread over the whole surface of the continent.

*Robbers.*—The right bank of the Rhine is infested by bands of robbers, who extend their

depredations on every side, and render travelling on the great road between Heidelberg and Frankfort extremely insecure. Another band of 84 persons, commanded by the sons of the notorious Scinderhannes, has lately appeared in the neighbourhood of the Jaxt, in the late country of Hohenlohe. Not content with plundering travellers, they very frequently mutilate them.

## RUSSIA.

*New Exchange opened.*—Petersburgh, Aug. 21. The exchange which the merchants of Ribinsk have built on the banks of the Wolga, and which has been in progress since 1806, is now completed. It is wholly constructed of stone; and has cost 21,000 roubles. It was opened in great state July 30, in the presence of the civil governor, Jaroslaw.

*Longevity.*—Smolensko has lately witnessed new instances of longevity. Three persons are lately dead, of which, one, an inferior officer had attained the age of 120 years; another the wife of a sergeant, the age of 120 years; and the third a tradesman of Smolensko, the age of 101 years. These three persons had extremely good health, and followed their business to the last.

*New Museum. Immense Bone.*—Theodosia, July 16. The museum which has been opened here by orders from authority, in which to collect the antiquities dispersed at Theodosia and at Kertsch-Jenikol, the ancient Panticuzza, begins to be filled with bas-reliefs, vases, parts of figures, statues, medals, and inscriptions as well Greek as Genoese. Several donations also have been received. The commander of this place in a journey he lately made as far as Anapa, a fortress in the Kuban, has collected above a hundred coins, with figures and Greek inscriptions. But what particularly merits the attention of the learned, is a leg bone, petrified, which is two feet in circumference. It was found near the mouth of the river Kuban. It must have belonged to some animal of prodigious magnitude, now lost to the surface of the globe.

*Commerce by Caravans.*—Petersburgh, Aug. 27. In the course of the month of June, three caravans arrived at Orenburgh, one from China, and two from Bucharest. The first was composed of 322 camels, carrying 633 bales of merchandize, and came by the way of the fortress Sorotschikows; the second composed of 407 camels, carrying 974 bales, came by the fortress of Orsk; and the third composed of 60 camels, carrying 160 bales, came direct to Orenburgh, crossing the desert of Kirguisia. The goods brought consist chiefly of cotton, raw and spun, and cotton cloths white and figured.

*Course of Exchange on Hamburg* 140.

\*• The following article must be perceived with considerable allowance for the influence



of those motives by which the attractions of new establishments in the half-peopled countries of Russia are blazoned, with the view of captivating strangers supposed to be inclined for emigration.

*Prosperity and advantages of the City and Country.*—Odessa, Aug. 6. Notwithstanding the war with Turkey, the state of our city becomes daily more flourishing. Its commerce with the Crimea, and the interior of Russia, is very active. That which is now establishing with the Russian provinces on the Black Sea, will be of the greatest importance to this city, when a durable peace shall be confirmed. Behind this country, are the mountains of Caucasus; the provinces of Imiretta, Mingrelia, the Kuban; the rivers, Kuma, Terek, Kur, and Kuban; the most fertile valleys, yielding all sorts of grain, pulse, and fruits: wine, almonds, figs, olives, saffron, silk, rice, &c: extensive meadows covered with flocks. The culture of the vine and the improvement of the race of sheep make great progress in the Crimea.

#### SPAIN.

*The Empecinado (the Woodman).*—Don Martin, the celebrated Spanish Patriotic Leader, is a young man, the son of a peasant, and a native of Old Castile. At the first rising against the Vandal Bonaparte, his parents and brothers and sisters were all hanged by the followers of that tyrant. From that moment he determined to avenge both the death of his relations and his country's wrongs. He collected as many of his countrymen as he could, and in a very short time he had a considerable troop, who it may be well supposed did not spare the Vandals. He was very successful in cutting off supplies for the armies of barbarous invaders, and on the route from Lerma to Aranda, his party established themselves for a considerable time, and did much mischief to the French. He afterwards posted himself on the high road from Burgos to Madrid, and became so formidable there as to make it unsafe for the enemy to pass; they were consequently obliged to march another road—by that of Segovia and Valladolid. It is allowed that Don Martin and his corps have done much more mischief to the invaders than any of the regular troops. Don Martin de Garay, the Spanish Secretary of State, gave him every possible encouragement in his enterprises; he however never had more than 6000 men under his command, which were nevertheless quite sufficient to do a great deal of injury to the barbarians, by cutting off their supplies, stragglers, &c. In short he became the terror of the French army. The usurper Joseph was once very near being carried off by this patriotic avenger of his country's cause, from the very centre of Madrid. It is here proper to state that the Duke de l'Infan-

tado was the great protector of this intrepid chief. His Excellency has, at different times, advanced him considerable sums of money, to support his little army; he also presented him with a very superb sword which belonged to his father, to whom it was presented by King Charles IV. of Spain! May every village in Spain produce an EMPECINADO, and the civilized world will soon rejoice at the fall of its most inveterate foe, Napoleon Bonaparte!

#### SWEDEN.

*Enormous Whale.*—Stockholm, July 26. A traveller lately arrived from Nordland has informed us—and his information is confirmed by several letters—that the peasants and fishermen of the commune of Niutuuda, in Medelpad lately discovered near Galtsröm a monstrous whale; in length from 140 to 160 feet. His body floated above water 10 or 12 feet. This huge animal spouted water to a great height, with a noise equal to that of a cannon. The appearance of this vast fish on a coast where none had ever been seen before, has alarmed the fishermen so much that they dare not go out to their fishery.

*Sumptuary Resolutions.*—Meetings have lately been held in the provinces in Sweden, and resolutions entered into by the inhabitants to abstain from the use of wine, coffee, and other expensive foreign luxuries.

#### TURKEY.

*Mode of commemorating a Victory.*—Constantinople, July 25. In commemoration of the fall of Rudschuck, the Grand Seignior has commanded that an abatement of one-fourth shall take place in the price of bread.

*Military Buildings destroyed: Haunts of Sedition.*—Constantinople, Aug. 12. The building called *Bekior Odalari*, at Scutari, has been destroyed by order of the Grand Seignior. This building was allotted for lodgings to the soldiers of the corps of Janissaries who were not married: it was occupied, for the greater part, by a certain number of Janissaries from the most distant countries of Asia; these men for a long time past, and especially in the last revolution, had indulged themselves in all manner of excesses, and seditious assemblings; and here they secretly collected stores of arms. This order has been executed without any resistance: some of the most criminal have been arrested and put to death; the others have been dispersed. The same fate is allotted to the other establishments of the same kind in this capital, known by the name of *Bageo-Kapussu*; and also to those allotted to the troops of the marine forces at Galata.

*Late Grand Vizier's Fortune.*—It is said here, that the confiscated fortune of the late Grand Vizier, Jussuf Pacha, now exiled to the Isle of Rhodes, amounted to 25,000 purses; or 12,500,000 piastres.



## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

## PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The following curious phenomena are occasioned by the present state of British currency.

|                                                                                                                                             |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| A Guinea, standard gold, weight 5dwt. 9g. passes by law for .....                                                                           | £ s. d. |
| A Guinea 3 grains lighter is worth as bullion.....                                                                                          | 1 1 0   |
| A Crown piece, sterling silver, weight 19dwt. 8gr. passes by law for .....                                                                  | 1 5 6   |
| A Bank Dollar weighing 2 penny-weights less, and the silver 2½d. an ounce worse, is current for .....                                       | 0 5 0   |
| A Half-crown piece, of sterling silver, weight 9dwt. 16gr. passes by law for .....                                                          | 0 5 6   |
| A Bank Token weighing 5 grains less, and the silver 2½d. an ounce worse, is current for .....                                               | 0 2 6   |
| The lesser Bank Token of eighteen-pence weighs 1dwt. 2gr. less than a shilling and a six-pence; the silver is likewise 2½d. an ounce worse. | 0 3 0   |

Any person who buys an ounce of standard gold and pays for it with coin will receive ten-pence change out of 4 guineas and 2 seven-shilling pieces, for which ten-pence he will have given away 5 penny weights, 2 grains of standard gold.

A Bank of England one pound note purports to be the representation of 5dwt. 3gr. of standard gold; but at the present nominal price it will purchase not quite 4dwt. 3gr.: the deficit is 23 gr.: the difference is 3s. 8½d.

Since the last account, for which consult page 556 of the present volume, the nominal price of silver has risen 1½d. an ounce. Gold remains as it then was; the present prices charged by the London Refiners are,

Pure Virgin Gold, £5 6s. 0d. per ounce.

Do. Silver, 0 6 11½ do.

Oct. 19th, 1811.

B. S.

## EMISSION OF SILVER TOKENS BY INDIVIDUALS.

The annexed paragraphs are extracted from several public papers, of the metropolis or of the country. They may contribute to fix on the reader's mind a strong sense of one of the peculiarities of the moment. It is by no means impossible, that the purchase of silver for the circulation of individuals has assisted in causing the last rise of that commodity. All pieces put into circulation and not returned to the issuer may be considered as so much sold, at a profit according to the conscience of the coiner: certainly not less than 15 or 20 per cent.

The substitution of tokens for the coin of the realm is not confined to the Bank of England, or even to private bankers. In almost every considerable town, individual merchants and dealers have begun to issue pieces of this description, of various value, on their own credit. The shilling tokens which are circulated by a mercantile house in Bristol are very well executed, but are not worth more than 9d.; a value which it perhaps would not be prudent much to exceed, lest the Bank-note price of silver should afford too strong a temptation to melt them. This Bristol house receives about £60 worth of these tokens daily from the mint of Messrs. Boulton and Watt. They are paid on demand. If 20 be presented, a Bristol one pound bank-note is given to the bearer: if less than 20, payment is made in copper.

All the country bankers have received permission to issue silver tokens for small change. The Devonshire bank has employed an artist in town to stamp near five thousand pounds' worth of tokens for shillings and sixpences.

Southampton and its neighbourhood have suffered very severely through the extreme scarcity of change. To alleviate the inconvenience, Messrs. Lintott and Son have issued tokens to a considerable extent, at one shilling each; the intrinsic value of which is acknowledged to be tenpence.

The issue of provincial silver tokens by private individuals, has had a most beneficial effect. The current silver of the realm was generally hoarded, and in consequence of the influx of tokens, a general circulation of that has taken place. Many persons who are possessed of forty, fifty, sixty, or one hundred pounds, in small change, have now thought proper to unlock their coffers, and prove that there is plenty of silver, instead of scarcity.

We hope that the issue of tokens by the Bank will soon remove the necessity which has given rise to a practice, which, if not unlawful, yet is likely to be attended with considerable public mischief; for, unless the individuals who issue such tokens were, like the Bank of England to guarantee to the acceptor the payment of the full value for which they are issued, and capable also of performing such guarantee, the persons accepting them may subject themselves to a serious loss; and as the temptation to issue them is very great, from the profit which results from it, it is much to be apprehended, that many persons issue them without any intention of redeeming them.

It is not, we believe, generally known, that at the last York Assizes, it was established, as a point of law, that bank notes, with the optional clause, "Cash, or Bank of England Notes," are an illegal issue, and that the holders of such notes cannot recover upon

them. We have abstained for some weeks from mentioning this decision, to give the houses who had notes of this description in circulation an opportunity of replacing them.

—*Leeds Mercury.*

Counterfeits of the three-shilling Bank tokens are in circulation; they are of the same size and thickness as the true one, but differ in the following particulars:—The bust and dress of his majesty are fainter; the letters are thicker; the wreath is badly executed, appearing swelled and indistinct, and to rise higher than in the true one; the figure 3 is larger; and the letter O in Token, and the figures 1811, hardly legible, from the flatness of the die. Their appearance is much whiter, and they sound very dull when rung; they are of copper, thinly plated, and worth about a penny. On the whole they are executed nearly as well as those issued from the Bank; and it is much to be lamented that the execution of the Bank token has admitted of so early and easy a counterfeit. Persons to whom any of these counterfeits may be presented will do a public service by endeavouring to trace the quarter from whence they first come into circulation.

*His Majesty's Health.*—Copy of what has been allowed to transpire on the subject of the Report of the Queen's Council as to his Majesty's health. "His majesty's health is not such as to enable his majesty to resume the exercise of his Royal Authority; that his majesty's bodily health does not appear to be essentially altered since the date of the last report; that his majesty's mental health appears to be materially worse than it was at that period; that from the protraction of the disorder, its present state, the duration of its accessions, and the peculiar character which it now assumes, one of his majesty's physicians thinks his majesty's recovery improbable, and the other physicians think his recovery very improbable; and that, on the other hand, from the state of his majesty's health and powers of mind, from his memory and perception, and from the remaining vigour of his constitution, and from his bodily health, some of the medical persons in attendance do not entirely despair of his majesty's recovery."

*The Army.*—General Order. Horse Guards, Sept. 16, 1811. The commander in chief has observed with much regret, that a practice prevails in the army, of recommending officers who have, by their misconduct, rendered themselves obnoxious in the regiments to which they belong, to be removed by exchange to other corps.—A moment's consideration must convince commanding officers, that when officers may be deemed unfit to serve in any particular corps, they must be

equally unfit to serve in any other of his majesty's regiment; and that on these occasions, through a misplaced lenity towards an underserving individual, they are, in fact, doing a manifest injury to the service at large. In order to put a stop to this practice, by which improper characters are, in some cases, not only screened from justice, but retained in the army, to the prejudice of discipline, and to the disgrace of the military profession, his Royal Highness commands, that with every paper recommending an exchange, a certificate shall be forwarded by the colonel or commanding officer, to the following effect:—"I A. B. colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, or captain, commanding the \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment, do hereby certify upon my word and honour as an officer and a gentleman, that the exchange recommended in the papers now accompanying this certificate, does not originate in any regimental proceeding of any kind, or in any cause affecting the honour and character of \_\_\_\_\_ nor are there any grounds of personal objection to the individual, of which I am aware, that have in the smallest degree induced an application for such exchange." No recommendation for an exchange will hereafter be attended to, unless accompanied by a certificate, according to the above form, addressed to the commander in chief, through his military secretary. By command of his royal highness the commander in chief.

*Harry Calvert, Adj.-Gen.*

*Revenue.*—Statement of the revenue for the quarter just expired:

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Income of the consolidated fund | £10,929,835 |
| Charge .....                    | 7,430,000   |

|                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Leaving a Surplus of ..... | 2,799,835 |
|----------------------------|-----------|

The Comparative Account of the War Taxes for the quarters ended the 10th October, 1810 and 1811, is—

|                    | 1810       | 1811.      |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| Customs.....       | 988,017    | 895,532    |
| Excise .....       | 2,170,921  | 2,289,834  |
| Property Tax ..... | 4,331,344  | 4,666,197  |
|                    | £7,490,282 | £7,851,561 |

*Fire at Greenwich Hospital.*—A fire broke out in the Infirmary of this noble edifice about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, Oct. 1. It began in the north-west angle, and the interior of the whole north and west sides were totally demolished. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers of the Institution who were present, and the workmen who assisted in preventing the progress of the devouring element. The engines belonging to the Hospital were immediately put in action, but it was nearly four o'clock before the engines from town arrived. The

fire was entirely subdued about six o'clock. We are happy in adding that no lives were lost, nor any personal injury sustained. The fire began in the Assistant-Surgeon's room, where a fire had been kindled for the purpose of drying the room, preparatory to its being papered. By cutting off the communication in the roof at the north-east and south-west ends, the rest of the building was preserved. —A Court of Directors of Greenwich Hospital has been held at that place, for the purpose of enquiring into the circumstances attending the late conflagration there. It appears that upwards of ninety wounded and infirm seamen were in the Infirmary at the time the fire commenced, all of whom are now safely lodged, without having experienced any additional accident through their sudden removal, into the remaining wards of that Asylum. The damage done, it is supposed, exceeds £25,000.

*Strand Bridge*.—October 11, the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Strand Bridge took place, on the Surrey side of the Thames, close to the landing-stairs called Cuper's Bridge, nearly opposite Somerset-house. The Directors declined any expensive display on the occasion. About four o'clock, every thing being prepared within the first cofferdam, a fine large block of Cornish granite (a specimen of what the bridge is to be built with) was lowered down, and covered an excavation in the work beneath, which contained the gold and silver coins of the present reign, over which was a fixed plate, formed of block tin, with the following inscription :

"This foundation stone of the Strand Bridge was laid on Friday the 11th day of October, A. D. 1811, by the Directors for executing the same, Henry Swann, Esq. M. P. Chairman, in the 51st year of the reign of King George the Third, and during the Regency of H. R. H. George Prince of Wales.—The money for building which was raised by subscription, under the authority of an Act of Parliament. John Rennie, Engineer."

This bridge, when completed, will be the largest on the Thames, perhaps in the world, and is to consist of nine arches, all of equal size, and 120 feet span each, and of a beautiful elliptical form, which will prove a great ornament to the metropolis.

*Increased Salaries*.—The salaries of the established, extra, and supernumerary clerks, employed in the Navy and Victualling-Offices, are to be increased; and are for the future to be regulated according to the term of years each individual may have been employed in those departments.

*Bibles, Distribution of*.—The Lord Bishop of Durham has recommended to his clergy to make surveys of their different parishes, in

order to ascertain the number of poor inhabitants who may be destitute of the bible. This act reflects the highest honour on his lordship, and will remind the reader of the wish of our gracious Sovereign, "that every poor child in the kingdom may be able to read the bible." His lordship is anticipating the time when every poor person in his diocese shall possess that invaluable treasure.

*Conventicle Act enforced*.—A few days ago, John Whitaker was fined in the penalty of £20 by a magistrate, for preaching in an unlicensed house, in the parish of Hamney, Flintshire; and a like fine was levied upon Edward Welch, occupier of the house, who, besides, was fined one shilling, for not attending at his parish church on the sabbath-day. Several of the hearers were also fined in the penalty of 5s. each, for being present at the meeting above-mentioned.

*Dissenting Teachers*.—At the last Norwich City Sessions, James Pearson applied to qualify as a dissenting teacher under the 19th of George the Third, ch. 54.—It appeared that the applicant was a minister of no particular congregation. He applied to qualify as a preacher going to any place or places throughout England, or elsewhere when called, or where he thought he might be useful. The Court refused to grant him a licence, solely on account of his *not being appointed a preacher or pastor of a specific congregation*. —Charles Chamberlin, jun. produced a recommendation from the Congregation of Baptists in that city, and took the oaths.

*Ancient Well in Dover Castle*.—A well has lately been discovered in the keep of Dover Castle, by Mr. Mansell, of that place; it is situated in the thickness of the N. E. wall, near the top of the building, and exhibits a fine specimen of the masonry of our ancestors, being steaned to the bottom with the greatest regularity and compactness; it is about five feet in diameter, and is upward of four hundred feet deep. This, according to tradition, is the identical well that Harold promised to deliver, with the Castle of Dover, into the hands of William the Conqueror, the breach of which promise cost the former his life and kingdom. Its existence in the above-mentioned Tower had been long known; but it had been so very carefully arched over, that its precise situation had, until lately, eluded the most diligent investigation.

*Taphir landed*.—A few days ago was safely landed at the Tower, a Taphir, or Hippopotamus of South America, as a present to His Majesty from Brigadier-general Bonham.

*Mutual Assistance rendered by Swallows*.—[For other particulars of the domestic habits of swallows, vide p. 877, of the present

number.]—There are several remarkable stories of swallows acting in concert, in order to perform offices, for which the unaided exertions of individuals were inadequate. The following instance of the wonderful intelligence of these birds, we are informed, is authentic. At a house in the neighbourhood of Bo'ness, part of a swallow's nest, which had last summer been insecurely constructed, in the corner of a window gave way, and left the young birds, with which it happened to be filled, in a very perilous situation. The danger, however, was but of short duration. In a few hours after the catastrophe, about a dozen swallows came to the relief of the distressed parents; and, falling vigorously to work, completely repaired the argillaceous habitation in the course of the afternoon.

*Vegetable Candles.*—Candles, made of the wax of the berry myrtle (*myrica cerifera*) are now vended at Hull on very moderate terms. They are said to be fragrant instead of noisome in their odour, and economical in their use. This myrtle, which grows in various parts of North and South America, delights in moist situations, and would thrive well in England.

*Plymouth. New Theatre.*—The foundation-stone of the new Theatre, Ball-room and Hotel, at Plymouth, was lately laid by the Worshipful the Mayor. The foundation-stone, in a part which will be always visible, has the following inscription, which we translate for the use of those not versed in the Latin language:—

Theatri et Hospitalii  
Impensis  
Maioris et Communitatis  
Burgi "Plymouth."  
Edmundus Lockyer, M. D. Maior;  
Fundamenta locavit, 1811.  
Johanne Foulston, Architecto."

*Translation.*

"The foundation-stone of a Theatre, Hotel and Ball-room, at the expence of the Mayor and Commonalty of the Borough of Plymouth, was laid by Edmund Lockyer, M. D. Mayor, Sept. 10, 1811. John Foulston being the Architect."

"\* \* We approve of a duplicate of the inscription usually cut on the foundation stone, being inserted in some part of the walls, where it may be visible.

IRELAND.

*Light Spire for Churches.*—A new kind of spire has been lately executed at Edgeworth town, in Ireland; it is composed of iron, and slates painted to resemble stone. The whole was finished withinside the tower, and was drawn up in a few minutes by four men. Its slow ascent was striking, and brought to mind the beautiful lines in Ovid,

— "Placidoque educta tenore  
"Toat patens; inoque pedes in margine ponunt."

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, Oct. 28, 1811.*

POLITICAL affairs have differed but little this month from what they were when we last inspected them. The parliament, it is supposed, will not assemble for real business, till after Christmas; whatever meetings may take place before. The state of His Majesty's health, as our readers will perceive by the report of the Queen's council (introduced among our *OBSERVANDA INTERNA*), affords small hopes of his return to the duties and anxieties of his office. The state of parties among us has experienced but little variation; nor is it likely that any great change will take place at present; though, in some towns, strong canvassings have been commenced, and continue, as if the election of a new parliament were at hand.

As to military operations, we, and we hope our readers, were nothing deceived by the furious reports of great battles and extensive operations by the army under Lord Wellington. In our judgment the service performed to Spain by obliging the French generals to draw so vast a proportion of their strength from various quarters of the country to one point; was considerable. It relieved other parts, without putting the allied army to any risk whatever. And so the French generals found it, for, having re-victualled Ciudad Rodrigo, the town understood to be threatened, they divided their troops, and marched back, to whence they came, with all speed.

This is, in our opinion, a masterly manœuvre; and if the Spaniards have taken the proper advantage of it, the consequences will be felt elsewhere. We cannot, however, presume to affirm that we penetrate the real situation of the Spanish nation. We know not their means, with sufficient accuracy, either to praise or to blame, with decision. The expences of their armies seem to exceed the means at their disposal; and the imports of the precious metals to meet demands, it appears to us, are comparatively slow. Such are our inferences from a statement lately submitted to the Cortes by the chief of the treasury, who reported, that

During the last six months there had entered the treasury 93,730,000 reals; of which 37 millions came from America.

Expenses of the 4th army, 27,125,000; of marine, 12,000,000; of stores, 17,000,000; civil list, 2,000,000.

The mint, in Cadiz, had coined to the amount of 9,899,830 reals, and the mint at Valencia had coined more than 4,000,000.

To the provinces of Leon, Murcia, Valencia, Catalonia, Asturias, Galicia, Soria and



Avila, remittances in money had been sent amounting to the last six months, amounting to 23,708,503 reals, besides other stores.

To a treasury never too well organized, these are heavy drains, but they are inevitable. The public spirit hates the French as much as ever, and a French general has well remarked, that not a single village or town in Spain has taken up arms, in favour of Buonaparte; neither has one retained that allegiance, to which it was forced, an hour beyond the stay of the French troops in it.

Napoleon is travelling along the coast of Flanders and Holland. If the Dutch tell him the truth—but did not Louis tell him the truth? and what has ameliorated their condition, since their king left them? As to any expectation of obtaining the truth from Napoleon, we altogether abandon it. He told us when he heard of the Mauritius being taken from him, that he was very glad of it, for it would save him money:—why then, did he send out three of his best frigates to prevent that island from being taken? Why laden them with troops, stores and necessities, to support a place which he was delighted to get rid of? Two of these vessels are taken by the English; the third escaped, and has got home, after several chances, of which an amusing, and, to say truth, not an uninteresting, article has been published.

Opinion inclines to the belief that Denmark is a subject of Napoleon's meditation. We partly think the same, as that country has not yet experienced the weight of his hand. But, whether his intention will be approved by Russia we know not; we rather doubt it.

Russia is, as she has been for some time past, in embarrassed circumstances. She knows not what to do; or how to come off with honour from those schemes of ambition in which the Corsican has engaged her.

We have said repeatedly of Turkey, the antagonist of Russia, that should some powerful and active mind arise to propel her councils vigorously, she is competent to efforts not to be judged on by those she has hitherto made. Whether the new Grand Vizier is that active and daring chief, we do not know, but his first efforts have something of spirit in them; much to his credit. By the bye, we ought not to forget, that a Turkish frigate has found her way to a British port; where her flag—almost unknown to our shores—met with a friendly and honourable reception.

Expectation is on tiptoe for news from America: but we apprehend nothing decisive will be determined on till after the meeting of Congress on the 4th of November.

Late information from that country states a general expectation of a measure something resembling the Embargo *redivivus*.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

BETWEEN THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, AND 20TH OF OCTOBER 1811.

### BIRTHS.

*Of Sons.*—At Winchester place, Mrs. T. Harris of twins.—In Montague-place, Russell-square, hon. Mrs. John Vaughan.—Rt. hon. Lady Anne Chad.—In Curzon-street, May-fair, the lady of A. Brascamp, esq.—The lady of Edward Toller, esq. of Doctors' Commons. At Windsor, the lady of W. I. E. Adlam, esq.—At Cadogan-place, the lady of Charles Coote, esq. of Bellamont Forest, Cavan.—The lady of hon. Capt. Erskine of the king's hussars.—On Woolwich Common the lady of Major Baynes.

*Of Daughters.*—Mrs. Fairlie at Walthamstow. At the house of Lady Elizabeth Courtenay, at Clay-hill, Beckenham, the lady of Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, esq. Mrs. S. Cowley of Russell square.—Mrs. Fuller Maitland.—At Madeira, the lady of Thomas Blackburn, esq.—In Charles street, Berkeley-square, the lady of Col. Osborn. December 4, 1810, at Fort William in Bengal, the lady of Sir Thomas Ramsay, bart.—In Great Ormond-street, the lady of Thomas Langston, esq.

### MARRIAGES.

By special licence, at St. James's church, by Rev. Dr. Weston, Dean of St. Pauls, right hon. Lord Caledon, to Lady Caroline Yorke, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke. The bride maids were the bride's two lovely sisters the ladies Yorke. Her father, the Earl of Hardwicke, gave her away.—At Little Stanmore, Middlesex, the Rev. Richard Yerburgh, vicar of New Sleford, and rector of Totbill, Lincolnshire, to Miss Norton, of Little Stanmore.—Mr. W. C. Morris, late of the royal navy, to Anne, eldest daughter of the R. v. Woodcock Simpson, of Grestford, near Stamford.—William James Mingay, esq. (an officer in his majesty's navy) was re-married (by the Rev. H. C. Manning of Thetford) to Cornelia Johannah Meurer, having been married to that lady two years ago in the East-Indies.—William Trve, esq. of Luckhampton, Gloucestershire, to Judith Coverdale, widow of Thomas Coverdale, esq. late of Judd-place, London, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Adkin, rector of Rainham, Norfolk.—At Nottingham, Mr. John Rivington, of St. Paul's church-yard, to Miss Blackburn, of the former place.—The Rev. George William Daubeny, eldest son of the Archdeacon of Sarum, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Charles Crawley, rector of Stowe, near Northampton.—At Madeira, James Shuter, esq. M. D. to Miss Coote, daughter of Sir Eyre Coote. John Hayford Thorold, esq. eldest son of Sir John Thorold, bart. of Syston Park, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Kent, bart. of Grantham-House, Lincolnshire.—At Woolbeding, Sussex, Lord Robert Spencer, brother to the Duke of Marlborough, to the hon. Mrs. Bouverie, widow of the hon. Edward Bouverie, formerly M.P. for Northampton.—At Yarmouth, C. A. I. Piesse, esq. of Lisson Grove North, Mary-le-bonne, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Nicolson, esq. of West Harling, Norfolk.—The rev. Vaughan



Thomas, fellow 'of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and rector of Duntsbourn-Rous, Gloucestershire, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. J. Williams, and niece of the president of Corpus Christi college.—John Campbell, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy, son of the late general John Fletcher Campbell, of Saltown-hall, near Edinburgh, to Miss Thorndike, daughter of Samuel Thorndike, esq. late one of the chief magistrates of Ipswich.—Samuel Parkinson, esq. to Mrs. Ashton, both of Thorpe, near Norwich.—Mr. E. Gardner of Paternoster-row, bookseller to the university of Oxford, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Bensley, of Bolt-court, Fleet-street.—Charles Markham, esq. of Northampton, to Miss Eliza Mary Packharnis, of St. Ann's, Jamaica.—The Rev. Alexander Cooke, rector of Warmworth, to Catherine Esther, daughter and co-heiress of the late Samuel Buck, Esq. Recorder of Leeds. William Turner, esq. surgeon of the 92d regiment, to Miss Kendle, niece of Mr. Oxley, of Lynn.—At Clifton Campville, Staffordshire, Robert Taylor, jun. esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Mary-Ann, only daughter of the Rev. John Watkins, rector of that parish.

## DEATHS.

*Rev. Dr. Percy.*—A distinguished scholar and truly amiable man. He was related to the family of the Duke of Northumberland, and was many years chaplain to the late duke. By his virtues and talents, more even than by his connections, he was raised to the Bishopric of Dromore, which he had possessed for along period, and the duties of which he discharged with exemplary zeal and true Christian charity. No man was ever more ready to relieve distress, to administer comfort, and to interpose his kind offices whenever they were solicited. It is hardly necessary to say how much English literature has been indebted to the tasteful researches of this elegant scholar, who recovered from obscurity, and has preserved from oblivion, many beautiful remains of genius, which he gave to the world under the title of *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*. In some that were mere fragments and detached stanzas, Dr. Percy supplied the deficiencies, and formed into a whole, by congenial taste, feeling, and imagination. The beautiful old ballad of "*A Friar of Orders grey*," upon which Goldsmith founded his interesting poem of *The Hermit*, was among the remains of antiquity which Dr. Percy completed in this manner, and he is the avowed author of the very affecting song of "*Oh, Nannie, wilt thou gang with me*." And though the duties of his sacred calling withdrew the good bishop from pursuits of this kind, he was always a warm friend to literature, and a zealous patron of unprotected genius. He died at a very advanced period of life, and has left a reputation not only unblemished, but of exemplary purity and active benevolence.—Thomas Colson, an eccentric character of Ipswich, better known by the name of Robinson Crusoe. This man was originally a wool-comber, then a weaver, but the failure of that employ induced him to enter the Suffolk Militia, and, while quartered at Leicester, with his usual ingenuity, he learned the trade of stocking-weaving, which he afterwards followed in Suffolk; but this in its

turn he quitted, and became a fisherman on the river Orwell; his little vessel, every part of it his own workmanship, was a curiosity of patch-work, and seemed too crazy to live in fair weather (his poverty not affording means to procure proper materials) yet in this leaky craft it was his custom night and day, in storms and calm, to toil on the Orwell for fish. Subject to violent chronic complaints, and his mind somewhat dis-tempered, his figure tall and thin, with meagre countenance and piercing blue eyes, he has been aptly described,

With squalid garments round him flung,  
And o'er his bended shoulders hung  
A string of perforated stones.  
With knots of elm and horses' bones.  
He dreams that wizards, leagued with hell,  
Have o'er him cast their deadly spell;  
Though pinching pains his limbs endure,  
He holds his life by charms secure,  
And while he feels the torturing ban,  
No wave can drown the spell-bound man.

But this security was his death—drove on the ooze by the storm on the 3d inst. he was seen and impertuned to leave his vessel, but refusing, the ebb of the tide drew his vessel off the ooze into deep water, when his charm failed, and poor Robinson was drowned.—In the 79th year of his age, Rev. Joseph Rann, M. A. vicar of the Holy Trinity church, Coventry, and chaplain to Lord Sheffield.—In his 52d year, Mr. Alderman Swinfe, of Leicester.—At Kilmington, Somersetshire, Hon. and Rev. C. Digby, one of the canons of Wells cathedral, and uncle to the Earl of Digby.—At Whitchurch, near Tavistock, Devon, the Rev. R. Sleeman, many years vicar of the latter place.—At Eccleshall Castle, the hon. Mrs. Cornwallis, wife of the Bishop of Lichfield, and sister of Sir Horace Mann, bart.—At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Wakefield, relict of the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, late minister of that parish.—At Market-street, Hertis. Thomas Pickford, esq.—At Bowdon, William Adams, esq. M. P. for Totness, Devon.—At Lesbury, the Rev. Perceval Stockdale, vicar of Lesbury and Longhoughton, Northumberland.—John Dalley, esq. one of the surveyors-general of his majesty's customs.—At Chiswick, aged 87, Lady Mary Cook, aunt to the Duke of Buccleugh.—On board the Fox frigate, on his passage from Bengal to England, the hon. William Elliot, youngest son of the hon. Lord Minto, governor-general of India.—At Clifton, near Bristol, Mrs. Ewen, wife of the Rev. John Ewen, late of Roydon, Suffolk, and daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Purvis.—At Guimbalde in Portugal, brigadier-general G. D. Drummond.—William Sawyer, esq. corn-factor, in Savage-gardens, London; he was seized with an apoplectic fit on Friday night at supper, and expired almost immediately.—Miss Downing, of the ladies' boarding-school, Long Melford.—At Madeira, H. N. Jarret, esq. late of Barningham, Norfolk.—The Rev. T. Dunscombe, of Broughton, Hants, aged 64.—At Malvern Wells, the right hon. Lady Louisa Hartley.—At Kingston, aged 92, Sarah, relict of James Graham, esq. late of Dalston, and mother to the hon. Baron Graham. At Alpbac, in Portugal, on the 31st July, Major Dalling, of the coldstream guards, son of the late general Sir John Dalling, and brother of Sir William Windham Dalling, of Carsham, Norfolk.—At Ashwick

Grove, near Bath, aged 62, John Billingsley, esq. author of the agricultural survey of the county of Somerset.—At Morden in Kent, aged 85, the Rev. J. Andrews, L.L. B. he was presented to the vicarage of Morden in the year 1767, by Archbishop Secker.—At Belchamp St. Paul's, Essex, Rev. Jeremiah Pemberton, rector of Kingston, vicar of Belchamp St. Paul's, and formerly fellow of King's college, B. A. 1768, M. A. 1771.—At Spalding, the Rev. John Dinham, formerly of Emmanuel college; by whose death the living of Whapload Drove is become vacant, which is in the gift of certain benefices.—By the rupture of a blood-vessel, aged 55, the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of Grasby, Lincolnshire.—At Ely, Miss Clark, aged 72. The religious deportment of her life, and her extensive charities, render her loss a subject of deep regret to her numerous friends, as well as those who were the objects of her liberality.—Aged 70, Jacob Reynardson, esq. of Holywell near Stamford, one of the commissioners of the hackney-coach office, and a commissioner of bankrupts.—At Tansor, aged 52, Arthur Mackie, M. D. and deputy postmaster-general of Barbadoes.

At his house in Charterhouse square, the Rev. Matthew Raine, D. D. head-master of the Charterhouse school, senior fellow of Trinity college, and preacher to the Society of Gray's-Inn.—Dr. Raine had occupied his important situation at the Charterhouse exactly 20 years; during which period his ability, perseverance, and judgment had raised the school to an unexampled reputation and eminence. In extent of learning and chastised taste he had few equals; his talent for communicating instruction was unrivalled. He possessed a faculty of eliciting and calling into activity the talents of youth, and of rendering their studies interesting and delightful, which will be gratefully acknowledged by all who have been his pupils. The mild and temperate, but steady discipline of his school, and the warm attachment to him with which his demeanor and his character inspired his scholars, have long been subjects of general admiration.—By his friends and by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance the loss of Dr. Raine will be long and severely felt. His manners displayed a remarkable union of dignity and urbanity; while the charms of his society, the powers of his mind, and the amiable qualities of his heart, secured the attachment of every one that knew him. An uncommon goodness of temper and manly sincerity of disposition displayed his various virtues in the most amiable light.—Dr. Raine had from his earliest youth imbibed what are called Whig principles, and from his profession of these he never deviated. But his opinions were temperate, and he was remarkable for the liberality which he showed to those who entertained opposite views upon political subjects. Above all, he never suffered such differences to interfere with the benevolence of his conduct or the warmth and zeal of his friendships; and among those by whom his irreparable loss is most deplored, will be found many from whom he was in the habit of differing upon the party questions of the day.—Dr. Raine was ever a warm and powerful supporter of the established constitution in church and state. His talents as

a preacher were conspicuous; in dignity of manner, impressive energy of delivery, and excellence of composition, few could be compared with him. His chapel at Gray's-Inn was, when he preached, crowded by one of the most enlightened and attentive congregations in the metropolis.—Dr. Raine had lately been presented to the living of Little Hallingbury in Essex, by the unanimous vote of the governors of the Charterhouse, as the reward of his long and distinguished service in that establishment. Upon this preferment he was about to retire from the labours of a situation which had begun to impair his health. A large body of gentlemen educated at the Charterhouse had requested him to sit for a full-length picture, to be painted by Lawrence, and placed in one of the most conspicuous situations in the hospital; while those who had been educated under him were preparing to testify their gratitude and affections in a more particular manner. But all these views were frustrated by the fatal event which has deprived the literary world, of one of its most distinguished ornaments, society of one of its most amiable and virtuous members, and our church of one of its most able supporters.

#### UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

##### OXFORD.

Oct. 12.—On Tuesday last, Rev. John Cole, D. D. Rector of Exeter college, having been previously nominated by Right Hon. Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the university, to be his Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year, was in full convocation, invested with that office, being his second year. After which, the Vice-Chancellor nominated his Pro-Vice-Chancellors, viz. Rev. Whittington Landon, D. D. Provost of Worcester college; Rev. John Parsons, D. D. Master of Balliol college; Rev. James Griffith, D. D. Master of University college; and Rev. Thomas Lee, D. D. President of Trinity college.

Thursday, the first day of Michaelmas term, the following gentlemen were admitted:

M. A.—Hon. and Rev. Spencer Rodney, of All Souls' college; Mr. Thomas Green, of Christ church; Mr. Ambrose Dawson, Mr. Ashurst, T. Gilbert, and Mr. William Stewart, of Brasenose college, and Rev. William Radford, of Trinity college.—B. A. Mr. Joseph John Martin, of Christ church; Mr. Alex. Henry Buchanan, of Brasenose; and Mr. Isaac Austin, of Wadham college.

##### CAMBRIDGE.

August 23.—David Jefferson Maynard, Esq. B. A. of Trinity college, was on Tuesday last elected a Skirne Fellow of Catharine hall.

August 30.—The Rev. J. Davie, B. D. Fellow of Sidney Sussex college, was this morning elected Master of that society, in the room of the late much-lamented Dr. Pearson.

September 13.—A Lay Fellowship has become vacant in Downing college, open to all Graduates in Arts, Physic, or Civil Law, in this university and in the university of Oxford, being under the age of twenty-four. The election will take place on Wednesday the 30th. of October,

and will be decided according to the following examinations :

Oct. 26, 10 A. M.—Compositions, &c. in Greek and Latin.

Oct. 28, 9 A. M.—Mathematical Questions.  
3 P. M.—Questions in Antient History, Geography, and Chronology.

Oct. 29, 10 A. M.—Questions in Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy.

The Rev. Charles Burney, L. L. D. of Caius college has been created a Doctor in Divinity by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Latin declamation prize at Trinity college, has this year been adjudged to Mr. Bailey.

October 4.—Rev. Dr. Richard Ramsden, Deputy Regius Professor of Divinity, and Fellow of Trinity college, is elected a Senior Fellow of that society, in the room of the late Dr. Raine.

The Rev. George Frederick Tavel, M. A. resigned the office of Senior Tutor of Trinity college on Michaelmas day. The honourable manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of that important situation, has induced the members of that society, to enter into a subscription (at the head of which is the illustrious Chancellor of the university) for the purpose of presenting him with a piece of plate as a testimony of their respect and esteem. He is succeeded in the office of Tutor by the Rev. Thomas Young, M. A.

William Robinson Gilby, William Henry Maule, Thomas Shaw Braudreth, and John Carter, Esqs. Bachelors of Arts, of Trinity college, were on Tuesday, elected Fellows of that society. And the Rev. Thomas Burnaby, B. A. of Trinity college, was on the same day elected a Conduct Fellow.

October 11.—Yesterday, the first day of term, the following gentlemen were elected University Officers for the year ensuing :

*Proctors.*—William Mandell, M. A. Queen's college.—Thomas K. Bonney, M. A. Pembroke hall.

*Taxors.*—Isaac Aspland, M. A. Clare hall.—C. E. Finch, M. A. Bene't college.

*Moderators.*—Thomas Turton, M. A. Catharine hall.—Jas. D. Hustler, M. A. Trinity college.

*Scrutators.*—John Palmer, B. D. St. John's college.—John Maul, M. A. Christ college.

Messrs. John Darwin, of St. John's college, John M. Cooper, of Clare hall, and John Bishop, of Trinity hall, were yesterday admitted Bachelors of Arts.

Henry Dampier, Esq. of King's college, was yesterday elected one of the University Council.

There will be congregations on the following days of the present term.—Wednesday, Oct. 16, Thursday, Nov. 14, Wednesday, Nov. 27, and Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The following gentlemen compose the Caput of this University:—

The Vice Chancellor.

*Divinity.*—Isaac Milner, D. D. F. R. S. Queen's.

*Law.*—Edward Daniel Clarke, LL. D. Jesus.

*Physic.*—Sir Isaac Pennington, M. D. St. John's.

*Sen. Non. Reg.*—Joseph Wilkinson, B. D. Corpus Christi.

*Sen. Regent.*—Joseph Shaw, M. A. Christ coll.

The Rev. George D'Oyly, B. D. Fellow of Corpus Christi college, was on Friday last, elected Christian Advocate, in the room of the late Dr. Pearson.

Mr. Anthony Pyne, B. A. of Oxford, was last week admitted Master of Arts, in this university.

Messrs. Samuel Hindes, of Pembroke hall, William Elisha Faulkner, of Corpus Christi college, and William Mann Marsh Phillips, of St. John's college, were on Wednesday admitted Bachelors of Arts.

## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, Oct. 23, 1811.*

The East-India Company have declared for sale the following goods, viz. 6,100,090 lbs. of tea, on Tuesday, 3d December; Prompt, 28th February, 1812.—White and prohibited piece goods, on Tuesday, 29th instant; Prompt, 21st February, 1812.—3000 bales of coast piece goods, on Wednesday, 19th February, 1812, together with 3 or 4000 pieces of bale goods, as may hereafter be determined on.—500 tons saltpetre, on Monday, 2d December; Prompt, 6th May, 1812.—A few spices, drugs, coffee, and galls, on the 27th, and a further quantity of raw-silk on the 13th November.

Our market for West-India produce, both at London and Liverpool is very dull, and no likelihood of getting better. Raw and refined sugars have fallen in price considerably since our last report. Jamaica sugar sells, £2. 18s. to £3. 18s. per cwt.—Lumps, £4. 4s. to £5. 5s.—Powder loaves, £4. 15s. to £5. 15s. per cwt.—Coffee in no demand, and cotton wool sells at very reduced prices. Yet a large fleet is daily expected from the West-Indies; the addition of which must cause a further fall in prices.

The Baltic trade being now open to us, all the produce from the countries bordering on that sea, has found its level; and articles of import from the North of Europe, are to be purchased on reasonable terms.

By our last advices from South America it appears, the markets there are glutted with every kind of British manufactured goods, and from a want of knowledge of the quality suitable for those markets, large quantities must be returned, with the loss of double freight, insurance, &c.

At Lisbon and Oporto the markets are in the same state with those of South America, and wines are scarce and dear from the present state of Portugal what wines are there, are not fit for use; inasmuch; that wines have been shipped hence for the use of out armies there.

The price of bullion has considerably advanced: Portugal gold in coin and bars sells for £4. 17s.—New doubloons, £4. 13s.—New dollars, 6s. per oz.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*County of Essex.*—Business in the fields is going on most vigorously; and the sowing of wheat is very forward. The drill is more used this, than in any preceding year. Clover layers work well; as do the bean and pea etches, also: indeed, the lands are all in good order for the seed; and lie quite neatly. By means of the warm weather the wheats vegetate in a very little time after being put into the ground, and many pieces have already made their appearance. From the same cause a prodigious quantity of feed now presents itself; which certainly must more than supply the little deficiency in turnips complained of on the lighter soils. On Monday last, the cattle fair at Colchester was well attended; and a great deal of business was done. The horned beasts came up in excellent condition; and met with a ready sale. A few sheep and lambs were brought forward; which were sold at rather reduced prices. Horses of the ordinary sort something cheaper.

*Warwickshire.*—The heavy rains during the early part of the month have rendered the lands, not previously sown with wheat, too tender to bear the horses: the seeding therefore is not yet completed. The wheat sown at the close of the preceding month now looks remarkably healthy; and covers the ground. The product of the late harvest is far greater than was expected; and from being so remarkably well housed, it is easily thrashed by machines. The flail is now generally laid aside. The lands were never known fuller of grass at this season. Lean stock is much in demand. Turnips are very good; and will yield abundance of winter keep. Fat stock is on the decline. Cheese was never known in such demand. Wool (long) stationary at 25. The trade of the county entirely at a stand in every town, with the exception of military orders at Birmingham.

*Suffolk.*—We have had one of the finest seasons ever remembered for getting in the wheats and rye; and many of them are up; and look particularly healthy and well. Turnips are very good; they are rendered so by having had seasonable rains; and such remarkably warm weather lately. Our corn in general comes to hand very slowly; and proves very light, and deficient. The blight was too general in most parts of Suffolk. Potatoes are a large crop; which it is hoped will in a great measure compensate for the deficiency of the late harvest, and tend to alleviate the distress and sufferings of the poor, which, in some places are severely felt, especially in large families, from the late rise in the price of bread.

*Bankrupts and Certificates, between September 20 and October 20, 1811, with the Attorneys, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

## BANKRUPTS.

Aguilar, J. Devonshire-square, merchant. *Att.* Wadson and Co. Austin-frirs.  
 Alibutti, J. Waverhampton, victualler. *Att.* Bodfield, Hind-court, Fleet-street.  
 Audebert and Co. Copthall-buildings, merchants. *Att.* Dennetts and Co. Coleman-street.  
 Butler, R. Cheapside, glover. *Att.* Brown, pudding-lane.  
 Bull, W. G. Wych-street, publican. *Att.* Frowd, Seile str.  
 Brierley, J. Lees, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
 Buckridge, J. Lambeth, barge-builder. *Att.* Upstone, Charles street, Cavendish-square.  
 Brown, W. Loftstome, York, corn-dealer. *Att.* Lake, Dowgate-hill.  
 Brackenbury, J. and C. Ely, bankers. *Att.* Pickering and Co. Staple-inn.  
 Bate, W. jun. Bilston, Stafford, brick-maker. *Att.* Kinderley, Gray's-inn.  
 Bynth, J. Plymouth-dock, grocer. *Att.* Pothergill and Co. Great Winchester-street.  
 Bowdler, W. Cheapside, warehouseman. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.  
 Bradby, J. Milford, Wilts, timber-merchant. *Att.* Lowton, Temple.  
 Bradshaw, E. J. Poulson, and B. Vitty, Manchester, horse-milliners. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
 Burrell, D. Jernyn-street, jeweller. *Att.* Holmes and Co. Clement's-inn.  
 Chandler, D. Stonealand, coal-merchant. *Att.* Lyon, Gray's-inn square.  
 Carbin, J. Holloway, Islington, under-writer. *Att.* Mitchell, Union-court, Broad-street.  
 Coburn, T. Whitney, Oxfordshire, wool-stapler. *Att.* North and Co. New Woodstock.  
 Cowie, J. Warford-court, merchant. *Att.* Kaye and Co. New Bank-buildings.  
 Crossley, G. Manchester, silversmith. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.  
 Clark, C. Calthwaite, Cumberland, cattle-dealer. *Att.* Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.  
 Downie, J. Limehouse, merchant. *Att.* Robinson and Co. Great Caram-street.  
 Davies, D. Whitechapel, linen-draper. *Att.* Langlois, Eream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.  
 Dickins, J. Rochdale, grocer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
 Downes, B. Long-acre, watchmaker. *Att.* Jones and Co. Mayor's-court-office, Royal Exchange.  
 Dickenson, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.  
 Dunley, E. Stafford, joiner. *Att.* Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.  
 Edlip, H. Fore-street, Limehouse, butcher. *Att.* Hall, Coleman-street.  
 Graham, W. Liverpool, liquor-merchant. *Att.* Freckleton, Liverpool.  
 Gate, J. and W. Wright, Gravel-lane, Surrey, brewers. *Att.* Allcock and Co. St. Thomas's-street.  
 Goodson, R. P. Leadenhall-street, saddler. *Att.* Clarke, Cheapside.  
 Grebham, J. Bridgewater, corn factor. *Att.* Blake and Co. Cook's-court, Carey-street.  
 Humphreys, R. Montgomery, flannel-manufacturer. *Att.* Stevenson, Lincoln's-inn.  
 Harper, W. Norwich, hatter. *Att.* Presland, Brunswick-sq. Warford-court.  
 Horrocks, J. Bolton-le-Moors, manufacturer. *Att.* Tarn, Heweswood, T. York, grocer. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow-lane, Cheapside.  
 Hubbard, J. jun. Grub-street, upholsterer. *Att.* Kayll, Newington.  
 Hearn, W. Holborn-hill, linen-draper. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warford-court.  
 Harrington, T. New Sarum, silversmith. *Att.* Hurst, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.  
 Hunter, W. Birmingham. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's-inn-sq.  
 Ingersley, T. R. Lister, and W. Crabtree, Leeds, merchants. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Leeds.  
 Jones, R. Lock-fields, Surrey, victualler. *Att.* Whittens, Great James's-street, Bedford-row.  
 James, J. Langhorne, Carmarthen, shopkeeper. *Att.* Barber, Gray's-inn.  
 Jones, J. D. Philipot-lane, merchant. *Att.* Wild and Co. Castle-street, Falcon-square.  
 Johnson, H. and T. Pritchard, New Kent-road, builder. *Att.* Charsley, Mark-lane.  
 King, W. H. Fleet-lane, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Taylor, Fore-street.  
 King, J. Spitalfields, Taylor. *Att.* Cattell, Philipot-lane, Fenchurch-street.



Levitt, Q. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
 Lycette, J. St. Michael, Worcester, glover. *Att.* Fownall, Staple-inn.  
 Lingling, L. S. Broad-street-hill, merchant. *Att.* Lloyd, Broad-street.  
 Lewis, M. and J. Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Rannel-manufacturers. *Att.* Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.  
 Maskew, W. Whitehaven, insurance-broker. *Att.* Clenell, Staple-inn.  
 Midlane, W. Gosport, grocer. *Att.* Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.  
 Mecrow, W. Dover, toyman. *Att.* Barnes, Clifford's-inn.  
 M'Clure, R. Manchester, merchant. *Att.* Duckworth and Co. Manchester.  
 Malahieu, J. and Co. Hulme, Manchester, merchants. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.  
 M'Adam, W. Bishopsgate-within, merchant. *Att.* Kearsley and Co. Bishopsgate-street.  
 Morgan, L. Norfolk, linen-draper. *Att.* Burrows and Co. Basinghall-street.  
 Noble, R. Clark's-Terrace, Cannon-street-road, merchant. *Att.* Alliston, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.  
 Napper, T. Dublin, merchant. *Att.* Windie, John-street, Bedford-row.  
 Ogden, J. sen. Pendleton, Lancashire, bleacher. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
 Parsons, W. Fore-street, Limehouse, butcher. *Att.* Thompson and Co. Commercial-road.  
 Pumble, J. Liverpool, money-scrivener. *Att.* Blackstock, Temple.  
 Rodford, A. Salford, Lancashire, builder. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
 Roldish, I. Manchester, stationer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
 Ridge, J. Glastonbury, baker. Shephard and Co. Gray's-inn-square.  
 Stone, G. St. Mary's-hill, merchant. *Att.* Pearce and Son, Swithin's-lane.  
 Stone, J. Windsor, haberdasher. *Att.* Pearce and son, Swithin's-lane.  
 Scott, R. Cannon-street-road, victualler. *Att.* Whittons, Great James-street, Bedford-row.  
 Smith, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
 Stanton, R. Frith-street, Soho, bronze-manufacturer. *Att.* Greenhill, Gray's-inn-square.  
 Stracy, T. A. C. Greville, and J. Fabian, Princes-street, silkmen. *Att.* Tilson and Co. Chatham-place.  
 Smith, P. Piccadilly, linen-draper. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.  
 Sale, S. Wolverhampton, locksmith. *Att.* Williams, Staple-inn.  
 Salter, J. Exeter, merchant. *Att.* Blake and Son, Cook's-court, Carey-street.  
 Stansfield, W. Lee-Hall, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Edges, Manchester.  
 Smith, J. Tabernacle-Walk, merchant. *Att.* Wild and Co. Castle-street, Falcon-square.  
 Southall, R. and Co. Dudley, nail-mongers. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall-court.  
 Stead, J. Foster-lane, warehouseman. *Att.* Collins and Co. Spital-square.  
 Storey, R. New Malton, York, grocer. *Att.* Robinson, Essex-street, Strand.  
 Smith, J. Hesle, Hull, beast-jobber. *Att.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.  
 Thornton, T. Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, baker. *Att.* Gatty and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.  
 Taylor, R. Commercial-place, Commercial-road, merchant. *Att.* Wegener, Jewry-street, Aldgate.  
 Taylor, W. Liverpool, porter-dealer. *Att.* Greaves and Co. Liverpool.  
 Thorley, S. Manchester, manufacturer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.  
 Thomson, E. Berwick upon-Tweed, grocer. *Att.* Lowless and Co. Mildred's-court, Poultry.  
 Trew, S. Ware, Somerset, brick-maker. *Att.* Blakes, Cook's-court, Carey-street.  
 Twigg, J. Paternoster-row, muslin-manufacturer. *Att.* Harman, Wine-Office-court, Fleet-street.  
 Varcas, A. Founders-court, merchant. *Att.* Millett and Son, Middle-Temple-lane.  
 Wilson, W. Knottingley, York, coal-dealer. *Att.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.  
 Whitgrove, J. T. Kidderminster, tanner. *Att.* Edmonds, Crane-court, Fleet-street.  
 Ward, C. and J. Brown, Bolton-le-Moors, hay-merchants. *Att.* Blackstock, Temple.  
 Woodcock, J. Westham-Abbey, Essex, carpenter. *Att.* Argill, Whitechapel-road.  
 Waller, G. Strand, baker. *Att.* Blacklow, Frith-st. Soho.  
 Williams, T. Worcester, upholider. *Att.* Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand.  
 Wood, J. Sunderland, grocer. *Att.* Tilson and Co. Chatham-place.

## CERTIFICATES.

Atkinson, W. 3 King-st. Lombard-str. hat-manufacturer.  
 Arrowsmith, W. and J. Prescott, brewers.  
 Ashworth, J. Brown-street, Edgeware-road, grocer.  
 Brown, J. and M. Brown, Cumberland, manufacturers.  
 Burton, G. New City-chambers, insurance-broker.  
 Boss, Richards, and Jones, Liverpool, tailors.  
 Bishop, R. Old-Ford, Bow, jeweller.  
 Battry and Pilgrim, Lawrence-pountney-hill, brokers.  
 Birkbye, H. Lower-Rowfold, York, card-maker.  
 Bishop, E. Bristol, tape-manufacturer.  
 Brain, J. Bristol, cooper.  
 Biss, J. Bristol, woollen-draper.  
 Blagg and Bucknell, Great Grimby, corn-merchants.  
 Beaver, H. Manchester, merchant.  
 Brook, J. Huddersfield, stationer.  
 Banks, J. Canterbury-square, dealer.  
 Battershell, J. Portsmouth, ship-chandler.  
 Brown, J. and M. Cumberland, manufacturers.  
 Boys, S. York, clothier.  
 Carpenter, W. Cambridgeshire, farmer.  
 Croker, W. Ratcliff-Highway, ironmonger.  
 Casey, S. Plaistow, Essex, gardener.  
 Catiskill, J. M. Wapping, instrument-maker.  
 Cooper, J. Chester, wheelwright.  
 Cottrell, W. Conduit-street, builder.  
 Clark, S. Leicester, salt-merchant.  
 Clay, T. G. Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer.  
 Cross, J. Plymouth, butcher.  
 Coggen, J. G. Newington, wire-workers.  
 Carter, R. St. Pancras, carpenter.  
 Duxbury, J. Manchester, dealer.  
 Everitt, J. W. J. and S. Guilford, horse-dealers.  
 Ewbank, J. Wauling-street, merchant.  
 Ferriter, S. M. Fore-street, merchant.  
 Goodbody, S. Horseferry-road, coachsmith.  
 Goodwin, J. Ludlow, Salop, shopkeeper.  
 Gyfford, E. Upton-place, Essex, builder.  
 Grace, J. Botolph-lane, broker.  
 Hartley, J. Manchester, manufacturer.  
 Huntman, M. and A. Louth, Lincoln, milliners.  
 Heywood, W. Manchester, manufacturer.  
 Hall and Hind, Wood-street, cheapside, silk-manufacturers.  
 Hill, F. Wood-street, Spital-fields, weaver.  
 Hose, J. D. jun. Walbrook, merchant.  
 Hughes, T. Ludgate-street, bookseller.  
 Henderson and Nelson, Mitre-court, Milk-str. merchants.  
 Hartley, J. Manchester, manufacturer.  
 Hyuston, J. Tower-Royal, dealer.  
 Jones, R. Liverpool, tailor.  
 Johnson, T. Oxford-street, smith.  
 Jackson, W. Knottingley, lime-burner.  
 King, S. Union-street, Whitechapel, dealer.  
 Kay, J. Cheltenham, cotton-manufacturer.  
 Kern and Muller, Fetter-lane, furniers.  
 Kinder, S. Manchester, clothier.  
 Lancaster, A. St. James's-street, milliner.  
 Lewis, E. New Bond-street, haberdasher.  
 Lutyens, J. Insurance-broker.  
 M'Creery, S. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Masters, G. Vauxhall, mabler.  
 Mawson, J. Bradford, York, tea-dealer.  
 Monnett, L. Spring-gardens, tavern-keeper.  
 Marsden, W. and J. Houghton, Tower, cotton-manufacturers.  
 Nelson, W. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Potter, W. Nottingham, grocer.  
 Peltier, J. Duke-street, Portland-place, merchant.  
 Richards, H. Strand, gun-maker.  
 Rattenbury, J. R. Copthall-court, insurance broker.  
 Scott, W. Lloyd's, insurance-broker.  
 Sankey, C. Covent-Garden, cheese-monger.  
 Sowerby, P. Liverpool, provision-dealer.  
 Smith, J. Bristol, carpenter.  
 Saffery, J. Canterbury, bookseller.  
 Shakeshaft, S. jun. Widgate-street, chinaman.  
 Stephenson, T. Rochdale, brewer.  
 Shanoek, T. Preston, shopkeeper.  
 Spading, D. Thorpe, Norwich, liquor-merchant.  
 Sawbridge, W. H. and Co. Northampton, ironmongers.  
 Shaw, J. Branswick-square, under-writer.  
 Spencer and Woodhead, Bow-lane, merchants.  
 Stephenson, J. Hull, druggist.  
 Temple, S. Jarro, Durham, ship-builder.  
 Tunmer, J. Maryle-bonne-street, vintner.  
 Tipping and Fleming, Holdea-Clough, York, calico-printers.  
 Talochon, V. Old Bond-street, druggist.  
 Thomas, B. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Turner, C. Westminster, colour maker.  
 Wilson and Westminster, Liverpool, spirit-merchants.  
 Warham, T. Horton, York, calico-manufacturer.  
 Watt, C. P. Lingbourn Ward-chambers, merchant.  
 Wright, S. Charles-street, Soho, jeweller.  
 Wood, J. B. Ashford, Kent, wine-merchant.  
 Wood, J. Liverpool, merchant.



Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

| 1811.    | Beef. | Mutton. | Veal. | Pork. | Lamb. |
|----------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Sept. 28 | 5 0   | 5 4     | 6 4   | 6 8   | 7 0   |
| Oct. 5   | 5 0   | 5 3     | 6 0   | 6 6   | 7 0   |
| 12       | 5 0   | 5 4     | 5 8   | 5 1   | 0 0   |
| 19       | 5 0   | 5 2     | 5 6   | 5 0   | 0 0   |

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass.

|          |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Sept. 28 | 4 4 | 4 8 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 0 0 |
| Oct. 5   | 4 0 | 4 6 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 0 0 |
| 12       | 4 4 | 4 8 | 5 4 | 5 8 | 0 0 |
| 19       | 4 2 | 4 6 | 5 2 | 5 6 | 0 0 |

| St. James's.* |          | Whitechapel.* |          |
|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Hay.          | Straw.   | Hay.          | Straw.   |
| £. s. d.      | £. s. d. | £. s. d.      | £. s. d. |
| Sept. 28      | 6 0 0    | 2 18 0        | 5 15 0   |
| Oct. 5        | 5 15 0   | 3 0 0         | 5 12 0   |
| 12            | 5 12 0   | 3 0 0         | 5 10 0   |
| 19            | 5 15 0   | 3 1 0         | 5 10 0   |

|                         |                                        |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Butts, 50 to 56lb. 20d. | Flat Ordinary — 18d.                   |
| Dressing Hides 20       | Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen — 42 |
| Crop Hides for cut. 25  | Ditto, 50 to 70 — 44                   |

Tallow,\* London Average per cwt.

Soap, yellow, 71s.0d; mottled, 92s.0d; curd, 96s.0d  
Candles, per dozen, 11s. 6d; moulds, 12s. 6d.

|          |        |           |                    |
|----------|--------|-----------|--------------------|
| Sept. 28 | 10,512 | quarters. | Average 107s. 5½d. |
| Oct. 5   | 13,868 | —         | — 99 2             |
| 12       | 9,723  | —         | — 106 ½            |
| 19       | 11,637 | —         | — 105 ¾            |

|          |        |        |                   |
|----------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Sept. 28 | 7,223  | sacks. | Average 98s. 4½d. |
| Oct. 5   | 13,237 | —      | — 99 0            |
| 12       | 23,494 | —      | — 99 1½           |
| 19       | 15,512 | —      | — 99 1½           |

| Peck Loaf. |          | Half Peck. |     | Quatern. |  |
|------------|----------|------------|-----|----------|--|
| 5s. 5d.    | 2s. 8½d. | 1s. 4½d.   |     |          |  |
| Sept. 28   | 5 8      | 2 10       | 1 5 |          |  |
| Oct. 5     | 5 8      | 2 10       | 1 5 |          |  |
| 12         | 5 8      | 2 10       | 1 5 |          |  |
| 19         | 5 8      | 2 10       | 1 5 |          |  |

\* The highest price of the market.

|                            |         |           |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|
| American pot-ash, per cwt. | 1 6 0   | to 1 15 0 |
| Ditto pearl.....           | 1 10 0  | 2 5 0     |
| Barilla .....              | 1 1 0   | 1 15 0    |
| Brandy, Coniac .....       | 1 11 6  | 2 1 0     |
| Camphire, refined.....lb.  | 0 5 0   | 0 5 3     |
| Ditto unrefined ..cwt.     | 18 0 0  | 20 10 0   |
| Cochineal, garbled ..lb.   | 1 10 0  | 1 12 0    |
| Ditto, East-India.....     | 0 5 3   | 0 7 0     |
| Coffee, fine.....cwt.      | 2 11 0  | 3 0 0     |
| Ditto ordinary.....        | 1 5 0   | 1 15 0    |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.  | 0 1 4   | 0 1 6     |
| Ditto Jamaica....          | 0 0 10  | 0 1 1     |
| Ditto Smyrna.....          | 0 0 10  | 0 1 0     |
| Ditto East-India.....      | 0 0 9   | 0 2 0     |
| Currants, Zant .....       | 3 0 10  | 4 5 0     |
| Elephants' Teeth .....     | 9 10 0  | 25 0 0    |
| Scrivelles .....           | 8 5 0   | 12 0 0    |
| Flax, Riga.....ton         | 80 0 0  | 87 0 0    |
| Ditto Petersburg .....     | 72 0 0  | 74 0 0    |
| Galls, Turkey.....cwt.     | 5 10 0  | 7 10 0    |
| Geneva, Hollands ..gal.    | 1 11 0  | 1 12 0    |
| Ditto English.....         | 0 12 0  | 0 13 6    |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.    | 4 5 0   | 7 0 0     |
| Hemp, Riga.....ton         | 78 0 0  | 80 0 0    |
| Ditto Petersburg .....     | 80 0 0  | 82 0 0    |
| Hops .....                 | 4 10 0  | 6 0 0     |
| Indigo, Caracca .....      | 0 9 6   | 0 10 6    |
| Ditto East-India .....     | 0 3 0   | 0 10 0    |
| Iron, British bars, ..ton  | 16 10 0 | 17 10 0   |
| Ditto Swedish.....         | 21 0 0  | 23 0 0    |
| Ditto Norway.....          | 24 0 0  | 25 0 0    |
| Lead in pigs.. .....       | 28 0 0  | 29 0 0    |
| Ditto red .....            | 29 0 0  | 30 0 0    |

| COALS.*  | Sunderland.        | Newcastle.         |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sept. 28 | 46s.0d. to 47s.6d. | 46s.6d. to 56s.0d. |
| Oct. 5   | 45 0               | 45 0               |
| 12       | 45 6               | 46 6               |
| 19       | 42 0               | 45 0               |

\* Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

|       |    | 8 o'clock<br>Morning. | Noon. | 1 o'clock. | 11 o'clock<br>Night. | Height<br>from<br>Inches. | Dryness<br>by Leslie's<br>Hydrom. |
|-------|----|-----------------------|-------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sept. | 21 | 57                    | 64    | 52         | 29,56                | 0                         | Rain                              |
|       | 22 | 57                    | 65    | 55         | ,73                  | 40                        | Fair                              |
|       | 23 | 56                    | 63    | 54         | ,45                  | 0                         | Rain                              |
|       | 24 | 55                    | 64    | 52         | ,55                  | 45                        | Fair                              |
|       | 25 | 60                    | 60    | 50         | 28,84                | 0                         | Rain                              |
|       | 26 | 50                    | 61    | 48         | 29,22                | 29                        | Showery                           |
|       | 27 | 46                    | 50    | 48         | ,15                  | 0                         | Rain                              |
|       | 28 | 45                    | 60    | 50         | ,20                  | 10                        | Showery                           |
|       | 29 | 50                    | 62    | 50         | ,50                  | 29                        | Fair                              |
|       | 30 | 50                    | 63    | 55         | ,60                  | 15                        | Showery                           |
| Oct.  | 1  | 55                    | 62    | 52         | ,47                  | 0                         | Showery                           |
|       | 2  | 54                    | 61    | 49         | ,72                  | 33                        | Fair                              |
|       | 3  | 44                    | 56    | 52         | ,62                  | 0                         | Rain                              |
|       | 4  | 54                    | 68    | 60         | ,50                  | 21                        | Fair                              |
|       | 5  | 59                    | 66    | 56         | ,66                  | 22                        | Stormy                            |
|       | 6  | 56                    | 64    | 57         | ,89                  | 42                        | Fair                              |
|       | 7  | 57                    | 67    | 58         | ,93                  | 30                        | Showery                           |
|       | 8  | 57                    | 68    | 56         | ,99                  | 41                        | Fair                              |
|       | 9  | 56                    | 60    | 57         | 30,05                | 37                        | Fair                              |
|       | 10 | 57                    | 64    | 60         | ,06                  | 32                        | Fair                              |
|       | 11 | 60                    | 66    | 60         | 29,84                | 29                        | Fair                              |
|       | 12 | 60                    | 63    | 56         | ,67                  | 26                        | Cloudy                            |
|       | 13 | 57                    | 60    | 58         | ,82                  | 35                        | Fair                              |
|       | 14 | 58                    | 60    | 57         | ,83                  | 0                         | Rain                              |
|       | 15 | 60                    | 70    | 62         | ,80                  | 36                        | Fair                              |
|       | 16 | 60                    | 71    | 63         | ,97                  | 32                        | Fair                              |
|       | 17 | 60                    | 69    | 60         | 30,09                | 30                        | Fair                              |
|       | 18 | 55                    | 68    | 61         | ,18                  | 25                        | Fair                              |
|       | 19 | 60                    | 64    | 54         | ,22                  | 21                        | Cloudy                            |
|       | 20 | 55                    | 63    | 56         | ,22                  | 10                        | Cloudy                            |

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Prices Current, October 20th, 1811.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th SEPTEMBER, to 20th OCTOBER, 1811.

| 1811.   | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent. | 3 p. Reduced. | 3 p. Cent. | Consols. | 4 p. Cent. | Cons. 1780. | 5 p. Cent. | Long Annuities. | Omnium. | Imperial. | 3 p. Cent. | Ditto Annuities. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | South Sea. | Old Annuities. | New Ditto. | 3 p. d. | Excheg. B. | Lottery Tickets. | Consols for Acct. | Irish Omnium. | Irish 3 p. Cent. |
|---------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------|------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Sep. 21 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Sep. 23 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Sep. 25 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Sep. 26 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Sep. 27 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Sep. 28 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Sep. 30 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 1  | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 2  | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 3  | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 4  | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 5  | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 6  | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 7  | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 8  | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 9  | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 10 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 11 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 12 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 14 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 15 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 16 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 17 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 18 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |
| Oct. 19 | 11          | 11         | 11            | 11         | 63       | 63         | 11          | 05         | 11              | 78d     | 62        | 11         | 11               | 11           | 16p          | 11         | 11             | 11         | 5p      | 19         | 19               | 64                | 11            | 11               |

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. in October, 1811. (to the 25th) at the Offices of Mr Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and Messrs. Risdon and Damant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, £1150. exclusive of the last Half Yearly dividend of £22. 10s. per Share clear.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, £780, dividing £42.—Warwick and Napton, £280, dividing £12.—Neath, £360, ex dividend £20.—Swansea, £175 to £180, ex dividend £10.—Grand Junction, £214. £210.—Kennet and Avon, £32.—Monmouth, £103.—Rochdale, £52. Ex dividend of £1.—Peak Forest, £75, with dividend of £2.—Union, £80.—Wilts and Berks Old Shares, £25.—New Ditto, £6. 10s. premium.—Dudley, £53, ex dividend £1.—London Dock Stock, £117.—Commercial Dock Old Shares, £150, with New Share attached.—Rock, 9s. premium.—East-London Water-Works, £110.—York-Buildings Ditto, £104.—Grand Junction Water-Works, £4. 10s. premium. £4.—London Flour Company, £10.—Strand Bridge, £24 per cent. discount.—London Institution, £63.—Albion Assurance, £51. 15s.—Globe, £113.—Uxbridge Turnpike Bonds, £83 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 29 —Ditto at sight, 28-4 — Rotterdam, 18-17 —Hamburgh, 26-6 —Altona, 25-1 —Paris, 1 day's date, 18-6 —Ditto, 2 us. 18-10 —Madrid in paper —Ditto eff. —Cadiz, in paper —Cadiz, eff. 46 —Bilboa —Palermo, per oz. 125d. —Leghorn, 58 —Genoa, 54 —Venice, eff. 52 —Naples, 42 —Lisbon, 68½ —Oporto, 67½ —Dublin, per cent. 10½ —Cork, ditto 10½.

(Brit. ships), ret. 5l.—Jamaica to U. S. of America.  
At 12 gs. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return 6l.—To East-Indies, out and home.  
—East-Indies to London.—Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.  
At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.  
At 25 gs. Newfoundland, to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.

Premiums of Insurance, October 20th, 1811.  
ships) return 2l.—From Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, (American ships).  
At 6 gs. To Madeira to U. S. of America.  
Gibraltar, Madeira, return 3l.  
At 8 gs. Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.—Jamaica, or Leeward Islands.—Brazil and So. America, return 4l.  
At 10 gs. Sanguinaria—U. S. of America,

London  
At 1½ gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
At 2 gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth.  
Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.  
—Bengal, Madras, or China.  
At 4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope,  
—Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, (Comp.